

NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION
ON THE
BICENTENNIAL OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION



ONE
COMMON
INTEREST

REPORT TO THE
1989 GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF NORTH CAROLINA
1989 SESSION



North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution

Robert B. Jordan, III
Chairman

Zebulon D. Alley

Juliet S. Barrus

Charles M. Beall

Joseph Branch

C. Robert Brawley

John T. Caldwell

Sam J. Ervin, III

Elisabeth B. Fletcher

John Hope Franklin

Harry Gatton

Elizabeth Hair

Jack Hunt

Vernon G. James

J. Wesley Jones

Janice S. Ladley

Daniel T. Lilley

Charles W. Lowry

James F. Richardson

McNeill Smith

W. David Stedman

Gerry Hancock
Director

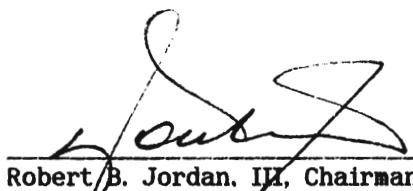
532 N. Wilmington St.
Raleigh, NC 27604
Telephone: (919) 733-2050

December 31, 1988

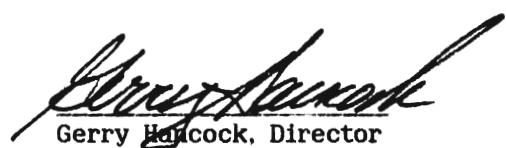
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE 1989 GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution herewith submits its annual report of projects and programs for commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the United States Constitution. This report is made pursuant to G.S. 143-569(e).

Respectfully submitted,



Robert B. Jordan, III, Chairman



Gerry Hancock, Director

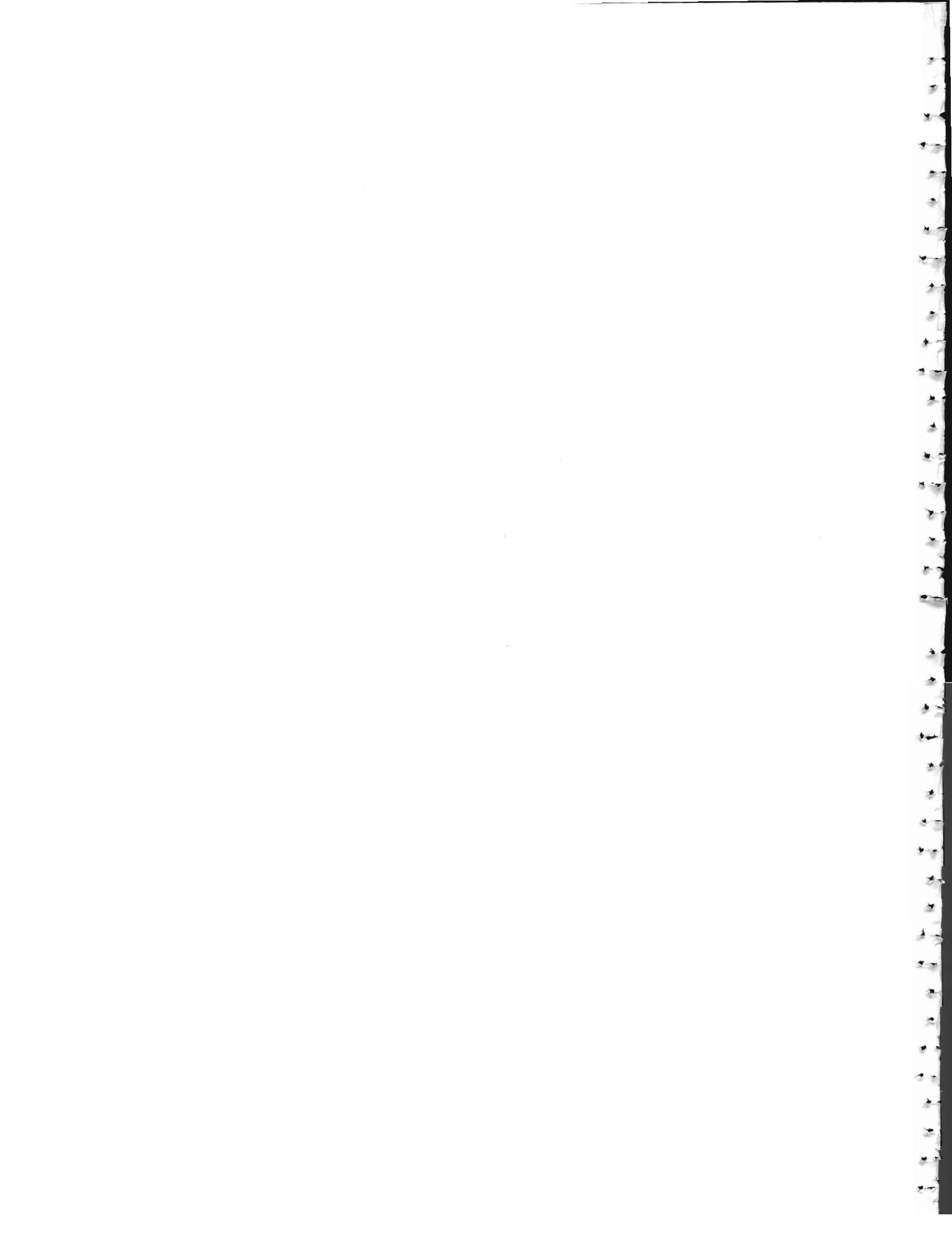
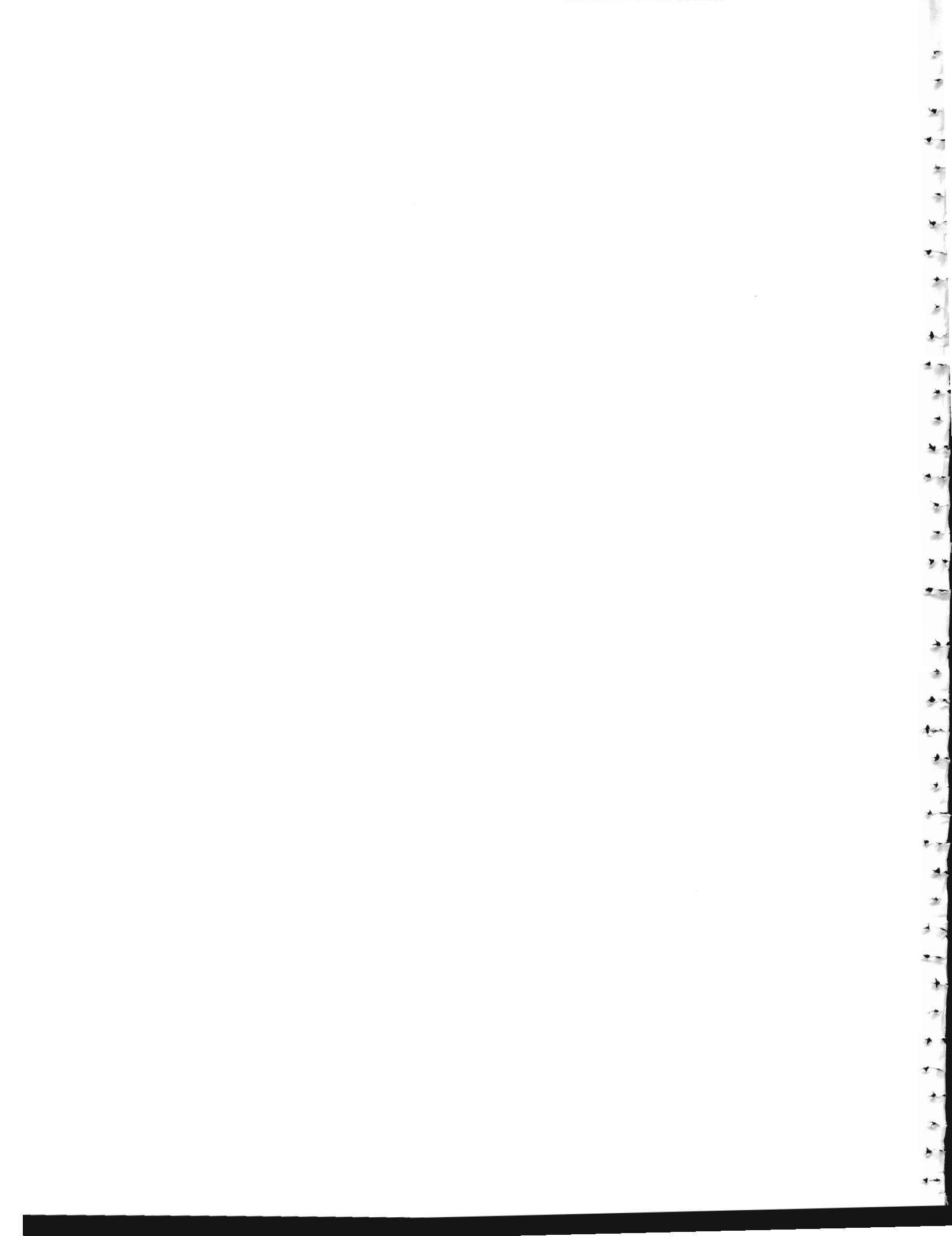


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>page</u>
I. LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL	
II. TABLE OF CONTENTS	1
III. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
PART I	
ORGANIZATION	
IV. COMMISSION BOARD	7
A. Membership	7
B. Meetings	7
C. Committees	7
1. Education	7
2. Grants to County Committees	8
D. Participation	9
V. LAWYERS ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE COMMISSION	12
VI. STAFF ORGANIZATION	12
A. Organization	12
B. Areas of Responsibility	13
PART II	
IMPLEMENTATION	
VII. ADMINISTRATION	14
A. Fiscal Management	14
B. Office Management	14
C. Information	14
D. Clippings and Archive	14
VIII. COUNTY COMMITTEE PROGRAMMING	15
A. Organization	15
B. Staff Support	15
1. National Meetings	16
a. Federal Commission's National Conference	16
b. Women and the Constitution Symposium	16
c. Smithsonian Conference on Afro-Americans	17

2. Regional Meetings	17
a. Bicentennial Leadership State Conference	17
b. Federal Commission's Tri-State Meeting	17
C. Joint Grant Program with the North Carolina Humanities Council	18
1. Description of Grant Program	18
2. Summary of Projects Funded	19
a. "Freedom or Tyranny: A Town Meeting to Discuss our Proposed National Constitution"	19
b. Jefferson Meetings	19
c. For Ages to Come: Communities and the Constitution	20
d. Others	20
D. Overview of County Projects and Activities	21
1. Local Meetings	21
2. County Committee Updates	22
IX. PROJECTS	23
A. Education	23
1. High School Students Seminar on the Constitution	23
2. Teacher-training Workshops	23
3. Instructional Video and Teaching Guide	24
4. James Iredell Institute	25
B. Publications	26
1. "The Great Debate of '88"	26
2. "North Carolina Votes on the Constitution"	27
3. "A Proud Heritage for Fayetteville: The Constitutional Ratifying Convention and General Assembly Sessions of 1789"	27
4. "History of the Electoral College in North Carolina"	28
C. Statewide Projects	28
1. Harriett Elliot Lecture Series, UNC-Greensboro	28
2. Law Day	28

3. American Assembly	30
4. "Religion, Politics and the Media" Open-Net Program	30
5. "Celebration at Hillsborough"	31
a. Second Annual Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. Address on the United States Constitution	31
b. Public Celebration	31
c. Delegates Convention	32
d. Public Education	32
6. "Constitution Week" Celebration	33
7. "Visions of '89 Television Series	33
a. Channing Broadcast on UNC	33
b. Four-part WUNC Series	33
8. Electoral College Program	34
9. "In Order to Form A More Perfect Union" (Traveling Exhibit)	34
10. "We the People . . . Participating in American Democracy" Exhibit	35
11. "Blessings of Liberty" Poster Display	35
X. BUDGET	37
XI. SUMMARY AND WORKPLAN FOR 1989	38
APPENDICES	
A. Authorizing Statute	A-1
B. Members of the Commission	B-1
C. Minutes of Commission Meetings	C-1
D. Staff of the Commission	D-1
E. County Committee Update	E-1
F. Newspaper Clippings	F-1
G. Lt. Governor's Column	G-1
H. "The Great Debate of '88"	H-1



III. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution was established by the North Carolina General Assembly to commemorate the two-hundredth anniversary of the United States Constitution and to coordinate statewide efforts in promoting education on the Constitution.

The statute directs the Commission to "plan and develop activities appropriate to commemorate the bicentennial of the Constitution, including a limited number of projects to be undertaken by the State of North Carolina seeking to harmonize and balance the important goals of ceremony and celebration with the equally important goals of scholarship and education" (G.S. 143-563 et seq.)

The Commission comprises twenty-one members, chosen from among individuals who have demonstrated scholarship, expertise, and a strong commitment to public service. The General Assembly appointed the President of the Senate or his designee to serve as the chairman. By statute, the Chief Justice and the Speaker of the House, or their designees, also serve as members. The Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House each were authorized to appoint to the Commission six members who would serve for the life of the Commission. The Commission will expire at the end of 1989.

Pursuant to the planning report submitted to the 1986 General Assembly, in 1987 the Commission and cooperating organizations strove to provide the citizens of North Carolina with varied opportunities to study, reflect on and celebrate the birth of the American Constitution. And in 1988, designated "North Carolina and the Constitution," the Commission's emphasis has been on expanding awareness and understanding of our state's role in the ratification of the federal Constitution.

1988: North Carolina and the Constitution

The debate in North Carolina two hundred years ago, although a bitterly divisive and frequently dramatic occurrence, allowed many people an opportunity to ponder the fundamentals of good government. The Federalists, who favored the Constitution, saw a need to strengthen the government within the limits they believed were inherent to the republican form. The Antifederalists, who opposed the Constitution, believed that the creation of a central authority would usurp individual rights.

In refusing to ratify the Constitution when they met in Hillsborough in 1788, North Carolina's delegates made a bold statement to the nation. If this was to be a government of limited powers, its powers and limitations should be clearly spelled out in a Bill of Rights. Thus, the convention ended with North Carolina declining to ratify a document that by then had been ratified by eleven states.

Two hundred years later, when many of the other original states celebrated their ratification and joining the federal Union, North Carolina celebrated its dissent.

Yet it was a highly principled dissent, one deeply grounded in the basic strength of our constitutional system--the right and obligation of individual citizens to inform themselves about the nature and purpose of government.

Throughout 1988, the Commission and cooperating organizations tried to provide the citizens of North Carolina with every opportunity to inform themselves about the events of 1788, to reflect on the nature and purpose of the government created then and to understand its relevance now.

The county committees, created by the Commission in 1987, were an integral part of our activities. They organized and promoted numerous projects

related to the debate on ratification, especially the one held during the Hillsborough Convention.

In addition to selecting official delegates to participate in a weekend of activities commemorating the Hillsborough Convention, several county committees sponsored ongoing programs throughout the year. Others sponsored special programs, speakers and essay contests in the schools to support teachers and administrators generally in the goal of augmenting the standard course of study on the Constitution.

Committees worked through local newspapers, radio and television stations, and libraries to provide the general public with lessons on North Carolina's ratification debate. Many communities cooperated with local colleges and organizations to sponsor a series of lectures and discussions, reenactments, and plays. Some even held town meetings on the constitutional issues of today.

To assist the work of the county committees, the Commission together with the North Carolina Humanities Council provided a special grants initiative. The initiative provided funds to all successful county committee applicants, with each county committee entitled to a minimum of \$2,000, to support educational programs on the Constitution for the general public.

To assist further, the Commission sponsored a bicentennial leadership conference that brought together community leaders to learn about and discuss programming for 1988.

Also, the federal Bicentennial Commission hosted a three-state regional planning meeting that gave county committees advice on local fundraising and ideas for school-based programs.

In 1988 the Commission continued to emphasize educational and public programming on the Constitution. For teachers and students, the Commission

provided special seminars and workshops around the state. Both teachers and students were able to meet with some of the nation's finest scholars on the Constitution to learn more about the dramatic history of our constitutional system; they were brought together with new ideas and new approaches to the study of the Constitution.

The Commission also worked with several organizations to present programs:

On March 16-18, with the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, a conference on international aspects of the Constitution;

On May 6, with the N.C. Bar Association's Young Lawyers Division, a Law Day ceremony that honored competition finalists, newly naturalized citizens, and the recipient of the Liberty Bell Award;

On June 10-11, with the American Assembly of Columbia University and the N.C. Institute of Government, a conference on the strengths of the Constitution after 200 years, with discussions of judicial review, federalism, election reforms, and checks and balances in the federal branch;

On July 12, with People for the American Way, the N.C. Association of Educators, the North Carolina Council of Churches, and the North Carolina Leadership Forum, a program to examine the relationship between religion, politics and the media;

On July 22-24, with the Orange County Constitutional Bicentennial Committee, a weekend of events, including a delegates' convention, the Second Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. Address, and a public celebration all to mark the 200th anniversary of the 1788 Hillsborough Convention.

In an effort to strengthen the teaching of the Constitution in our public schools, the Commission has planned for the first annual James Iredell Fellows Program for social studies teachers, and an instructional video and teaching guide for eighth grade students.

Supporting public education on the Constitution, the Commission provided newspaper articles, public service announcements for radio, a newsletter, and a biographical roster of delegates attending the Hillsborough and Fayetteville conventions. The Commission also produced and distributed 40,000 copies of a

pamphlet outlining the Federalist-Antifederalist debate over ratification of the Constitution in North Carolina, including a summary of the 1788 Hillsborough Convention. Through the combined efforts of the Secretary of State's Office and the Wake County Bicentennial Committee, the Commission published a history of North Carolina's Electoral College. And with the assistance of the Division of Archives, the Commission has under way a volume on the Fayetteville Convention.

Through publications, teacher workshops, public service announcements, town and regional meetings, and especially through the weekend celebration of the Hillsborough Convention, our work has traced the course of the debates for and against the Constitution as they were argued 200 years ago.

During 1989, the Commission will celebrate North Carolina's ratification of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Under the theme "VISIONS OF '89: FREEDOM, OPPORTUNITY AND COMMUNITY," we will celebrate three major actions that had a profound impact on our history and the political foundation of our state over 200 years. In short, North Carolina:

- > Ratified the Constitution, and thereby endorsed the concept that in unity--and community--individual citizens can achieve more than if they attempt to go it alone.
- > Ratified the Bill of Rights, and thereby assured that, while government might compel unity in some areas of public policy, individual freedom and due process rights would be preserved from government intrusion.
- > Chartered the University of North Carolina, thereby proclaiming our willingness as a community to invest in our children's future, and our recognition that an outstanding system of public education is the key to expanding opportunities in a free society.

As part of VISIONS OF '89, the Commission has planned education programs for teachers, students, and the general public, including conferences, student seminars, educational pamphlets, and at least two statewide television programs.

Also, we will have a special series of programs and activities in Fayetteville, where the successful ratification convention was held. Cosponsored by the Fayetteville Bicentennial Committee, these events will include a parade, a county-wide teach-in, art and history exhibits, and a play commissioned especially for the celebration, as well as a final commemoration of the ratification itself on November 21, 1989.

And as a permanent legacy to our work, the Commission intends to conduct the first annual James Iredell Fellows Program at Western Carolina University. For a week, social studies teachers will study with some of the nation's finest constitutional scholars to better prepare for teaching the history of our constitutional system. We are also producing an instructional video and teaching manual on ratification and constitutional issues in North Carolina.

PART I

ORGANIZATION

This section of the Annual Report describes the basic organization of the Commission and staff; the role of the Lawyers Advisory Committee; and, Commission relations with other state commissions and with national organizations.

IV. Commission Board

A. Membership

The North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution consists of twenty-one members. Pursuant to its authorizing statute (G.S. 143-563 et seq.), the President of the Senate or his designee serves as chairman. Also, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or their designee, serve as members.

The Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives have six appointees each to the Commission. (See appendices A and B.)

B. Meetings

The Commission held two meetings in the 12 months covered in this report, from January 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988.

All meetings were in Raleigh, with the chairman presiding. (See appendix C for minutes.)

C. Committees

1. Education Committee

The Commission authorized the creation of a committee on education to examine ways in which the Commission might assist in strengthening and expanding instruction on the Constitution in grades K-12.

Members of the committee are Mr. David Stedman (chair), Mr. Zebulon Alley, the Hon. Joseph Branch, Dr. John Caldwell, Rep. John J. Hunt, and Ms. Janice Ladley.

Committee members met on March 9 to discuss a proposal introduced by Chairman Stedman to submit to the North Carolina General Assembly proposed legislation entitled the "Civic Literacy Act." He also provided a brief written summary on "The State of Civic Literacy." After general discussion, the committee requested Dr. Caldwell to draft a modified version of the legislation. This version was then distributed on March 28 to committee members for their comments.

The committee has taken no additional action as of this date.

2. Grants to Counties Committee

At its December 2, 1987 meeting the Commission authorized the chair to appoint a committee of three members to oversee the approval of grants to local counties under a joint funding initiative with the North Carolina Humanities Council. The purpose of the program is to fund local community programs on the Constitution that have a significant educational element and that aim primarily at a general adult audience. The Commission can make grants up to \$1500 to each county, to be matched by an equal amount from the North Carolina Humanities Council.

Mr. Harry Gatton, Ms. Elisabeth Hair, and Mr. McNeill Smith agreed to serve on the committee.

Commission staff submits county proposals to the three-member committee along with recommendations. Committee members respond by mail, affirming or denying funding of county projects. To date, the committee has approved 12 projects. Some county projects were funded prior to the organization of the joint initiative, expanding the number of assisted counties to 24. Several of

the funded projects have been multi-county initiatives. (See below at VIII.C for details on the projects funded under the Grants to Counties program.)

D. Participation

During the past 12 months Commission members have continued their numerous contributions to the celebration and study of the U.S. Constitution.

Various members attended Commission programs: these were Commission meetings on March 9 and December 6; the annual Bicentennial Planning conference on March 14; the regional American Assembly meeting, June 10-12; and the celebration in Hillsborough marking the 200th anniversary of the state's first ratification convention, July 22-24.

Commission members were also involved in other local, state and national programs:

Dr. John T. Caldwell appeared with fellow Commission member Mr. McNeill Smith and former N.C. Chief Justice Rhoda Billings on "Open/Net," a program aired by the N.C. Agency for Public Telecommunications on July 12. The topic for the evening was "Religion, Politics and the Media." The Commission co-sponsored the program.

The Honorable Sam J. Ervin, III was the featured speaker at the 1988 North Carolina Council for Social Studies annual convention in Greensboro. He was also a speaker at the Forsyth County program "An Evening on the Constitution with the People" and the September meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Burke County.

Professor John Hope Franklin was a keynote speaker at the national conference on "Afro-Americans and the Living Constitution" sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and the Joint Center for Political Studies in Washington, D.C. (The program was later broadcast on C-SPAN nationwide.)

Mr. Harry Gatton represented North Carolina at the meeting of the U.S. Constitution Council in Concord, New Hampshire on June 21 to mark the bicentennial of that state's ratification and the date commemorated as the effective date for the Constitution.

Ambassador J. Wesley Jones has been an effective liaison for the Commission with the state's western counties, participating as speaker and panelist at programs in Henderson and Polk counties. He also attended the dinner for the Bicentennial Leadership program in Washington, D.C., receiving an award on behalf of the Polk County committee.

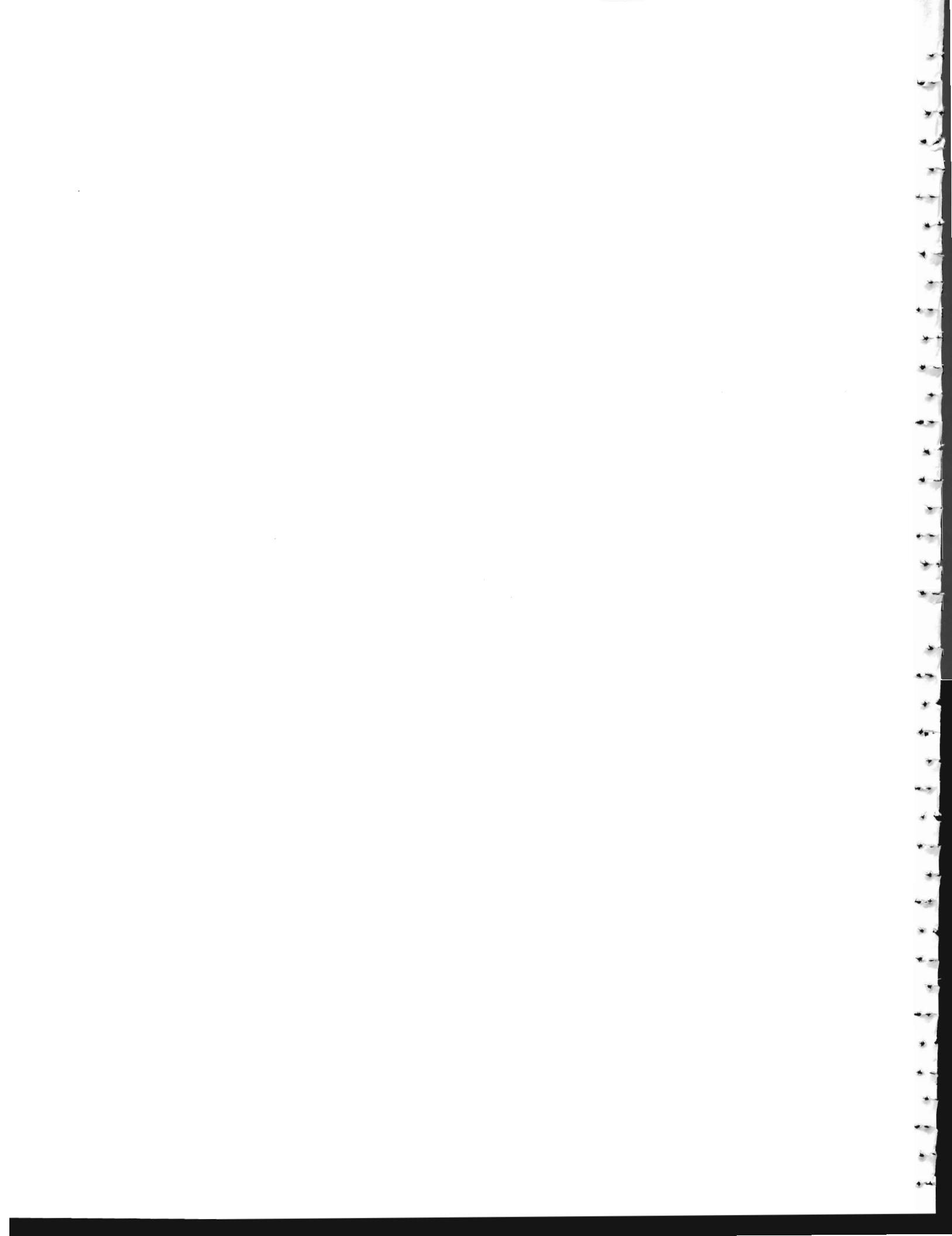
The Rev. Dr. Charles Lowry continues to write his column on the Constitution, which is published in several North Carolina newspapers. He has participated in numerous high school and college programs. Currently he is planning to teach a course on the Constitution at the Sandhills Community College. Rev. Lowry also provided the invocation for Sunday breakfast at the July commemoration of Hillsborough.

Mr. McNeill Smith appeared with Dr. Caldwell on the July 12 "Open/Net" program and introduced the 1988 Ervin speaker, the Hon. L. Richardson Preyer at the Hillsborough commemoration. Recently, he published a review essay in Law & Social Inquiry: Journal of the American Bar Foundation on No State Shall Abridge by Michael Kent Curtis, a fellow Greensboro attorney. Mr. Smith has also written articles for Trial Magazine, the Charlotte Observer, the Raleigh News and Observer, and the Greensboro News and Record, along with over a dozen speeches on the Constitution to Greensboro and Guilford County civic audiences.

Mr. David Stedman published his volume Our Ageless Constitution in late 1987.

Representative Vernon James gave numerous speeches on the Constitution's bicentennial to high school and civic groups.

Representative Dan Lilley and Mrs. Juliet Barrus were featured guests on a local radio talk show in observance of Constitution Week, September 17-23. The Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution invited Americans to participate in Constitution Week in honor not only of our freedoms, but also of our responsibilities as citizens; this dual issue was the subject of the radio program in Kinston.



V. Lawyers Advisory Committee

Chaired by J. Robert Elster of Winston-Salem, the Lawyers Advisory Committee has worked closely with the Commission to organize a speakers bureau, to aid local bar associations in the organization of special programs on the Constitution, and to incorporate constitutional principles and issues into the programs and law-related activities conducted primarily by the N.C. Bar Associations's Young Lawyers Division.

Statewide activities undertaken by the Young Lawyers Division and supported financially by the Commission this year have included a high school moot court competition, a junior high essay contest, and a poster contest for elementary school students. Also during the year, activity books for elementary students were distributed to schools.

VI. Staff Organization

A. Organization

The Commission staff consists of a director and four staff members.
(See appendix D for staff listing.)

Because of the nature, duration and intensity of the Commission's work, it was imperative to create an organization in which each member could take a diversity of tasks and in which the staff could work cooperatively. Although each staff member has a principal function, the staff have worked coordinately on all projects.

Generally, the staff will design an activity and submit it to the director for approval. The director will assign a staff member to coordinate the project. The result is that each staff member will work on most projects in some capacity and that duties can be easily shifted as necessary.

B. Areas of Responsibility

This year the Commission staff has worked in six distinct areas:

1. administration
2. county committees
3. education
4. statewide projects
5. publications
6. information

Descriptions of the projects and programs in these areas are in Part II,

Sections VII-X.

PART II

IMPLEMENTATION

VII. Administration

A. Fiscal Management

Budgetary control is exercised by the director and associate director for administration after approval of an annual budget by the Commission.

B. Office Management

The associate director for administration functions as a "central clearinghouse" for program development. As such, the associate director maintains a file on each project as it develops, including formation of project responsibilities, cost estimates, and target populations.

C. Information

In addition to regular requests directed to the resource center, various letters and calls arrive that require personal attention. Most of these are managed by the administrative assistant. Included are requests for background materials for speeches, communications with the federal Commission and state organizations, and inquiries from teachers, students and librarians seeking materials for classroom use. During the year, the Commission staff supplied materials and information to several hundred citizens.

D. Clippings and Archive

The administrative assistant maintains the archive for the Commission. Extensive notebooks of clippings on Commission and county committee projects have been prepared. During the year, the administrative assistant has collected about seven hundred clippings, including many related to the state's celebration of the Hillsborough Convention.

VIII. County Committee Programming

A. Organization

The Commission has continued to operate throughout the state through a network of local county committees. Since September 1987, the number of operating committees has diminished, yet many of the committees continue to function, providing local programs and working with the Commission on statewide initiatives. Until July 1988, the Commission had a staff member assigned specifically to work with the county committees. In July that individual resigned to take another position and since then various staff members have worked with county committee members.

From the beginning of this year, many of the county committees and their members have received national recognition as part of a program organized by the Center for the Advancement of Citizenship in Washington, D.C. Counties and others receiving the Bicentennial Leadership Award include Robeson County, Currituck schools, Asheboro city schools, Haywood County schools, Ft. Bragg, and Polk County. In addition, Mike McIntyre of the Robeson committee and Barbara Anderson of the Forsyth committee received individual leadership awards.

B. Staff Support

Throughout the year Commission staff have maintained contact with county committees through mailings, telephone calls, and personal contacts. Commission members along with staff have attended various county functions and often worked closely with local organizers to develop and promote events. Of particular importance has been member and staff assistance to counties as they prepared funding requests to the joint initiative.

The staff has also worked to collect ideas and resources from other regional and national organizations and pass this material along to local committees.

1. National Meetings

a. Federal Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution Planning Conference, February 5-7, 1988, Washington, D.C.

The Commission director and a staff member attended the second annual national conference for bicentennial planning. The program consisted of workshops on education, local programming, and coalition building. The meeting also provided the opportunity to collect information from other state and regional organizations, view displays, and work with federal Commission staff on the coordination of future plans.

b. Women and the Constitution Symposium

On February 10-12 in Atlanta, Georgia, more than 2000 people, representing all 50 states and U.S. territories, attended a symposium entitled "Women And the Constitution: A Bicentennial Perspective." A member of our staff attended.

Convened by former First Ladies Rosalynn Carter, Betty Ford, Patricia Nixon and Lady Bird Johnson, the symposium focused on women's involvement in the Constitution's development and the continuing effect of its interpretation.

The major speakers included Rosalynn Carter, Lady Bird Johnson, Jimmy Carter, Sandra Day O'Connor, Barbara Jordan, Geraldine Ferraro and Rosa Parks.

Funded in part by a grant from the Georgia Endowment for the Humanities, the conference was co-sponsored by the Carter Center of Emory University, Georgia State University, and the Jimmy Carter Library.

c. Afro-Americans and the Evolution of the Living Constitution Symposium, Smithsonian Institution and the Joint Center for Political Studies, March 15-16, 1988, Washington, D.C.

A staff member attended this national conference that brought together leading politicians, academics, activists, and educators to discuss the historical relationship between the experiences of black Americans and the Constitution. A significant portion of the conference focused on the problems of teaching these historical experiences. The staff member met with participants and others to gather information, ideas and commitments for programs in North Carolina. Dr. John Hope Franklin, a Commission member, provided a keynote address at the conference.

2. Regional Meetings

a. Bicentennial Leadership Conference. March 14, 1988, Raleigh

Our second annual leadership conference for county committees and other interested organizations brought together over 200 individuals for a day-long discussion of plans for 1988. The program included a speech by Congressman David E. Price and a special play by students from Troy Elementary School. Workshops focused on local historical programming, local school programs, and contemporary constitutional issues programming. Speakers included not only representatives from North Carolina organizations, but also a representative from the American Bar Association in Chicago and the director of the Virginia Bicentennial Commission.

b. United States Constitution Bicentennial Leadership Conference: North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, October 7, 1988, Raleigh

The Commission hosted a three-state regional planning meeting on behalf of the federal Bicentennial Commission. Federal Commission staff developed the program and provided substantial staff support and participants. The state Commission worked to identify the site and assist in recruiting the

audience for the program. The program included opening remarks by N.C. Chief Justice James Exum and Dr. Harry Lightsey, president of the College of Charleston and member of the federal Commission. The lunch speaker was Professor Melvin I. Urofsky, noted constitutional scholar. The program included panels on local fundraising and planning, and education programs for schools and campuses. Approximately 50 people attended the one-day program.

C. Grants to Counties Program

1. Description

From its beginning the Commission has provided some aid to counties through direct grants for programs that had regional or statewide impact. Beginning this year, however, the Commission has been able to make special grants for county programs through a joint project with the North Carolina Humanities Council. The Commission and the Council can approve funding up to \$1,500 each per county for applications seeking to present educational programs in their local communities. The one major requirement has been that the audience include the general adult population.

The Commission established a three-member committee to approve applications from the counties. The counties submit their proposal on a standard North Carolina Humanities Council application; it is then reviewed by a Commission staff member. A recommendation is forwarded along with the application to the three committee members. A majority vote is required for approval of the application.

Commission staff often work closely with the local committees in planning and developing their applications. The intent of the program is to ensure that local committees are able to present high quality educational projects at a reasonable cost and without reliance on professional staff to operate the project. In general, the program has been successful.

2. Summary of Projects Funded

In addition to funding original local projects, the Commission has worked with other state agencies to develop projects that local committees could present. Thus far three projects of this nature have been used:

a. "Freedom or Tyranny: A Town Meeting to Discuss Our Proposed Constitution"

This combination of lecture and reenactment was created by the Historic Albemarle Tour and was initially funded directly, in part, by the Commission. It provides an opportunity for community people to get into the spirit of the 1788 debate over the Constitution, while also reflecting on the serious questions the debate posed then and now. The play is accompanied by a lecture from Professor Fred Ragan, Department of History, East Carolina University. The program has performed in five counties through Commission funding.

b. Jefferson Meetings on the Constitution

From the outset, the Commission has been interested in promoting this project, which brings local citizens together in serious discussion of current constitutional issues. The Meetings also provide individuals with opportunities to talk before large audiences and thus become accustomed to public speaking on important issues.

Jefferson Meetings have been hosted in Asheville for 11 western counties, Hillsborough (as part of the state's commemoration) for all the counties, and as county programs in Mecklenburg and Polk. Some of these programs have also received support from the Jefferson Foundation as part of a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Several more counties have indicated an interest in hosting a Jefferson Meeting.

c. "For Ages to Come: Communities and the Constitution"

For its part, the North Carolina Humanities Council developed a program that counties could use and have funded. "For Ages to Come" examines how the Constitution enters into people's daily lives. It focuses on constitutional values: families; economic liberties; and citizenship. Scholars travel to local communities and present a lecture geared to promote discussion focusing on the community's concerns and interests. Thus far, two counties have presented the project and several more are preparing to do so.

d. Other Projects

In addition to the projects listed above, several communities have developed their own education projects that have been funded under the grants program:

Cleveland County presented a two-day program of lectures, an original play about the county's contribution to the 1788 debates, and traditional music.

The Triangle Chapter of The Links, Inc., presented a one-day program in Durham on the Constitution and Black Americans, including talks by Dr. Helen Edmonds and Dean Louis Westerfield, both of North Carolina Central University.

Edgecombe County presented an evening program explaining the role of the county and its leaders in the debate over the Constitution in 1787-1789.

Henderson County organized a two-day event focused both on the historical and contemporary dimensions of the Constitution. Speakers included Professor Max Williams of Western Carolina and Professor Rhoda Billings of Wake Forest University.

The Appalachian Consortium at Appalachian State University has also received funding approval for a major project in eight western counties that tells the history of the "State of Franklin," a secessionist movement in the

1780s whose history is much a part of the debate over the Constitution in North Carolina.

Wake County is hosting a program on the electoral college when the College meets to cast votes for the president on December 19. As part of the program, a history of North Carolina's electors will be printed and distributed in cooperation with the Office of the Secretary of State.

D. Overview of County Projects and Activities

1. Local Meetings

In addition to projects undertaken with funding provided under the Joint Grant Program, the county Bicentennial Committees sponsored a wide variety of programs and events in 1988. These included public forums, talks and ceremonies.

In Wake Forest, for example, a "Constitution Forum" in town hall discussed issues of personal liberties and community prerogatives under the topic "AIDS and the Constitution," with a local attorney as the moderator and elected officials, clergy and students among the participants.

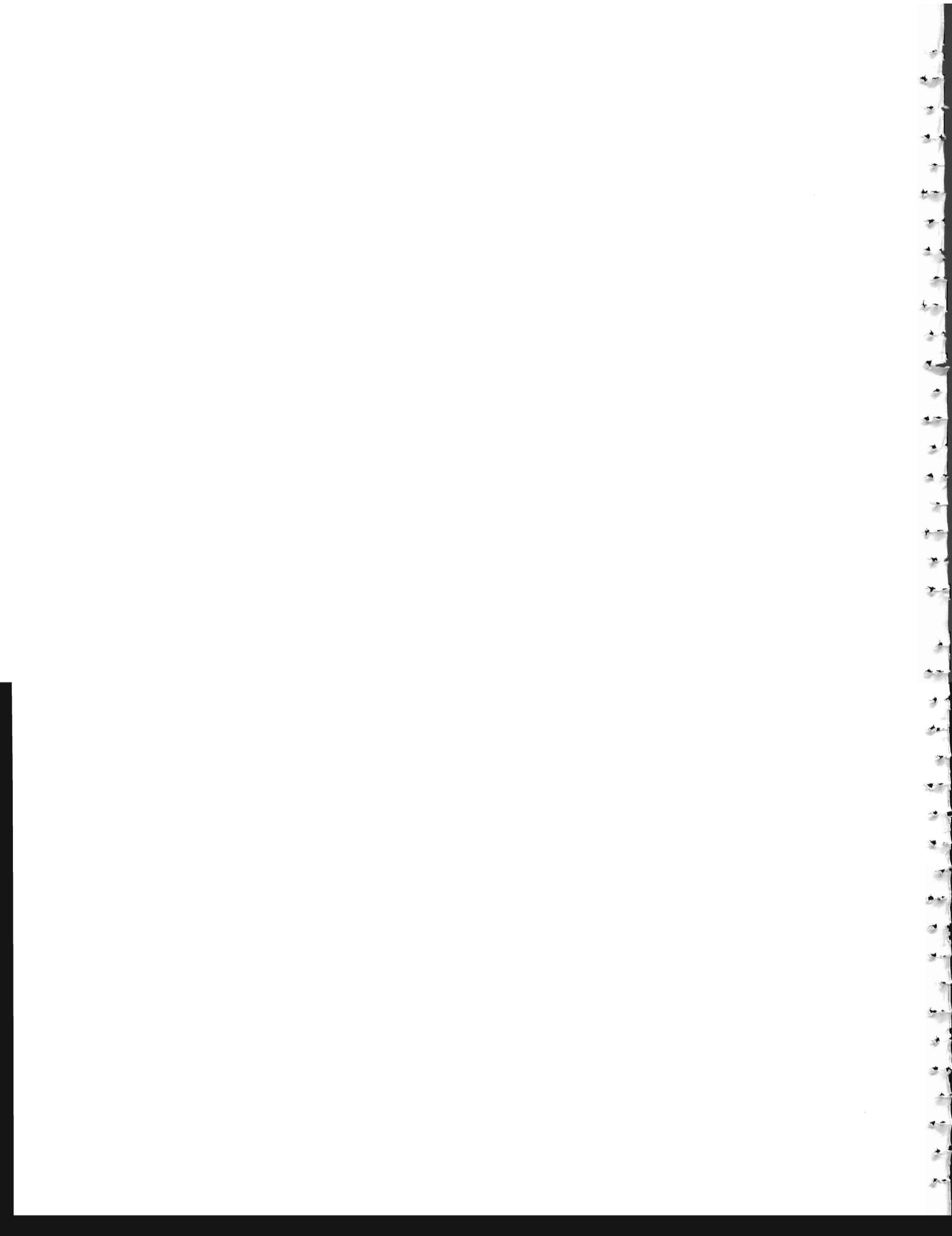
Many of our county committee chairs and members continue to be active speakers before local civic groups, historical organizations, etc. Committee members who belong to these groups may invite the committee chair to speak, or invite a local official or scholar to talk about the Constitution.

Ceremonial programs ranged from ice cream socials featuring a speaker (Halifax County) to concerts blending American music and Constitutional themes (Craven County) to what is now an annual September 17 commemoration of the signing of the Constitution, including the "Ringing of the Bells," in Gaston County. A number of counties undertook "Living Legacy" projects, planting trees (Johnston County), gardens (Moore County), and in the case of Forsyth County, dedicating a 200-year-old oak as a Bicentennial tree with a ceremony

and speakers at Tanglewood Park. Many county committees made it their project to help local schools plant a Living Legacy. Several assisted the Young Lawyers Division of the Bar Association with student essay and poster contests by recognizing the winners with prizes and publicity. Another approach (Iredell County) was to distribute pocket Constitutions and copies of "The Great Debate of '88" to the public at county and town fairs.

2. County Committee Updates

During 1988, the Commission staff wrote and mailed ten updates to the county committees, including information on core activities and recommendations for local projects. (See appendix E for county committee updates.)



IX. PROJECTS

A. Education

**1. High School Students Symposium on the Constitution, Fayetteville,
May 6, 1988**

The Commission along with Region IV of the Department of Public Instruction held the second annual student symposium of the Constitution. The theme was "The Constitution and the Presidency" with guest speakers Professors Paul Finkelman of SUNY-Binghamton and Thad Beyle of UNC-Chapel Hill. The luncheon speaker was Robert Mason, editor emeritus of the Norfolk Virginian Pilot. After each lecture the students separated into seminar groups led by high school teachers who had received training in seminar techniques from Patricia Weiss of the Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center. Over 150 students attended the program (including one student who skipped school to hear the lectures).

2. Teacher Training Workshops

Each year the Commission cooperates with the Department of Public Instruction to hold a series of workshops for teachers on topics related to the Constitution. During the past calendar year, the Commission sponsored workshops on three areas of interest:

a. "Expanding Citizenship--Rights and the Constitution"

We held the last of the school year 1987-88 workshops in Charlotte on March 24-25, 1988 with Professors Paul Escott and Saul Brenner of University of North Carolina at Charlotte, and Jonathan Buchan, Esq. Approximately 25 teachers attended the workshop.

b. "The Presidency and Congress"

On October 24-25, 1988, the Commission along with the Department of Public Instruction sponsored a special statewide workshop. On October 24 we

televised a live program featuring speakers knowledgeable in the area of executive-congressional interaction. Teachers called in questions for the participants. The workshop concluded on October 25 with five regional meetings with historians and political scientists in discussion of specific topics related to the theme.

c. "North Carolina and the Constitution: A State in the Nation"

With workshops in Greensboro on December 5-6 and Lillington on December 7-8, 1988, the Commission begins its third year of workshops for teachers. The theme for 1988-89 is the history of the interaction between North Carolina and the Constitution, beginning with the ratification debates of 1787-1789 and closing with the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s. Registration for the workshops exceeds 40 in each instance. Two additional workshops will be held during 1989. Funding for this year's workshops comes, in part, from the North Carolina Humanities Council.

3. North Carolina and the Constitution: An Instructional Video

Beginning in the spring, the Commission began work with historian/filmmaker Steve Channing of Video Dialog, Inc., to develop a script and production plan for a series of three video programs on the history of North Carolina and the Constitution. One of the programs is aimed for a prime time presentation over public television and is discussed below at IX.C.7. Two 14-minute instructional videos are planned, pending funding from a private source.

The first video will focus on the debate over ratification in North Carolina. Research and scripting on it have begun. The second video will focus on the issues and individuals that symbolize some of North Carolina's important constitutional issues. Each video will be shown for local recording over the Center for Public Television's educational system and will be accompanied by an instructional manual for teachers. Both the Center for Public

Television and the Department of Public Instruction have agreed to provide major assistance in the development of this project.

4. The 1989 Iredell Institute and Fellows Program

The Commission has applied for funding from the federal Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution in the amount of \$58,177 to support the 1989 James Iredell Institute and Fellows Program for secondary school social studies teachers in our state. We anticipate approval of the application by April, 1989, but the process is competitive; if the grant is not approved, we will run the Institute at a reduced level (fewer teachers, a shorter program) at a cost of \$35,000.

It is our hope that the 1989 Iredell Program will be the model for a permanent Iredell program to be funded by a combination of public and private funds.

The Iredell Program has two main components.

The summer Iredell Institute will offer 32 selected teachers, the program's Fellows, a unique opportunity to broaden their understanding of the American system of constitutional self-government and provide an opportunity for outstanding teachers to develop and share improved approaches to instruction on the Constitution.

Faculty will be drawn from the ranks of North Carolina's universities and colleges and from campuses around the nation. It will also feature formal presentations and informal discussions with national and North Carolina leaders in government, the bar, politics and journalism.

A booklet summarizing the key substantive and methodological ideas presented during the Institute will be distributed to all of the 500 public and private secondary schools (a total of 3,000 booklets will be printed) in North

Carolina and to the appropriate educational agencies and school administrators in other states as well as in our own.

A second component of the Iredell Program will be four regional Iredell Workshops to be held in the fall. These workshops will follow the theme of the summer Institute and draw upon the North Carolina faculty and the Iredell Fellows as the workshop leaders. Based on past experience, we anticipate that 160 additional teachers will thereby benefit directly from the Iredell Program.

In 1989, the Iredell Institute topic will be "The Constitution and the Courts." The Institute will meet August 6-11 at the North Carolina Center for the Advancement of Teaching (NCCAT), located on the campus of Western Carolina University, in Cullowhee, North Carolina. Professor Tinsley Yarbrough, chairman of the Department of Political Science at East Carolina University and noted author of judicial biographies of Judge Frank Johnson, Judge Waites Waring, and Justice Hugo Black, will act as the summer institute director and work with Commission and NCCAT staff.

Commission staff will be assisted in the administration of the program by the staff of NCCAT, and also by the North Carolina Council for the Social Studies (NCCSS), a non-profit organization of college, secondary and elementary school teachers and humanities professionals, and by NCDPI.

B. Publications

1. "The Great Debate of '88"

The Commission produced and distributed to the public 40,000 copies of a pamphlet outlining the Federalist-Antifederalist debate over ratification of the Constitution in North Carolina, including a summary of the 1788 Hillsborough Convention.

A first printing of 20,000 copies was sufficient to supply our county committees, every North Carolina school and school library, every North Carolina social studies teacher, and the North Carolina news media. In response to the demand for additional copies generated by our initial distribution, we printed and distributed, largely on a request basis, an additional 20,000 copies. (See appendix H for "The Great Debate of '88.")

2. "North Carolina Votes on the Constitution: A Roster of Delegates to the State Ratification Conventions of 1788 and 1789"

This volume inaugurated the Commission's book series, "North Carolina and the Constitution." Mr. Stephen Massengill of the Division of Archives and History prepared the roster of delegates from the Hillsborough and Fayetteville conventions. The 86-page volume includes information on the governmental service of the delegates in addition to basic biographical data. The volume was available in time for distribution as part of the Celebration at Hillsborough.

The Historical Publication Section of the Division of Archives and History undertook responsibility for editing, printing, publicizing and distributing the volume. 2,000 copies are in print. The Section has agreed to keep the volume in print depending on demand. The Section will also be responsible for overseeing subsequent volumes in the series.

3. "A Proud Heritage for Fayetteville"

This second volume in the "North Carolina and the Constitution" series is currently being typeset and should be available in February 1989. Professor John Cavanagh of Suffolk University in Massachusetts initially contracted with the City of Fayetteville to prepare the text. The text was then offered to the Commission for publication, to which it agreed.

The volume surveys both the history of the second ratification convention and the history of Fayetteville during the 1780s and 1790s.

4. The North Carolina Electoral College: The Process and People Behind the Vote"

In cooperation with the Wake County Bicentennial Committee and co-authors Linda Gunter, a Cary social studies teacher, and Seth Hinshaw, a UNC-Greensboro graduate student, our Commission assisted in the publication of this history of the Electoral College in North Carolina. This book highlights the evolution of the College as seen through the experiences of those who have been elected to it in North Carolina since 1792.

The book was the special project of the Wake County Committee, and was issued in connection with the committee's program commemorating the 50th Electoral College meeting in North Carolina. North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State provided editing and additional funding.

C. Statewide Projects

1. University of North Carolina at Greensboro's Harriett Elliot Lecture Series, March 16-18, 1988, Greensboro

The Commission provided partial support for a conference on international aspects of the U.S. Constitution held at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. Lawyer/scholars from Nigeria, Canada, Sweden and Poland participated in a program comparing the recent experiences of these nations in writing constitutions with the U.S. experience of 1787.

2. Law Day

Working with the N.C. Bar Association's Young Lawyers Division, the Commission helped coordinate and financially supported statewide activities culminating in a Law Day ceremony in Raleigh on May 6, 1988.

The Law Day program is designed to encourage and educate school students about the Constitution and the law. As part of the program, the Young Lawyers

commissioned a billboard design that was displayed in over 70 locations across the state. They also prepared and distributed an activity book for primary grades, sponsored a poster art contest for grades 4-6, an essay contest for junior, middle, and senior high students, and a moot court competition for older students.

The finalists in the Moot Court Competition, which is a mock trial presented in front of real judges, were Katherine Edwards and Rob Plowden of Gastonia Ashbrook High School (Western Regional) and Jimmy Copland and Taylor Hinshaw of Burlington Williams High School (Eastern Regional).

Writing on the topic "How the Founding Fathers Would View Freedom of the Press Under the First Amendment in Today's Society," finalists in the essay contest were Elizabeth Norman, Greensboro's Southeast Middle School; Kevin Newborn, Farmville Middle School; and Chrislyn King, Greensboro's Mendenhall Middle School.

Finalists in the poster art contest were Matthew Kennedy, Salisbury's Knox Middle School; Erin Webb, Chapel Hill's Frank Porter Graham School; Tobie Wilder, Franklinton Elementary School; and Frankie Byrns, Jr., Hockerton's East Green School.

Awards for the competition were presented at the Law Day ceremony, which was held at the State Capitol. Gerry Hancock spoke on behalf of the Commission.

The ceremony, which closed with a naturalization service, included the presentation of the annual Liberty Bell Award. The recipient of this year's award was Thad Eure, Secretary of State.

3. Mid-Atlantic Regional Meeting of the American Assembly, June 10-11, 1988, Chapel Hill

The American Assembly was established by Dwight D. Eisenhower at Columbia University in 1950. It holds nonpartisan Assemblies and publishes authoritative books to illuminate issues of U.S. policy. It is an affiliate of Columbia University. During 1987-1988, the American Assembly hosted a national conference on "A Workable Government? The Constitution After 200 Years," then invited organizations to host regional meetings to discuss the same topic. The Assembly extended an invitation to the Commission to host the first regional meeting and provided a \$7,000 subsidy.

The Commission arranged for the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill to co-host the program and be its site.

For two days, leading individuals from the worlds of business, law, journalism, education, and politics met at the Institute of Government. These sixty individuals from six states and the District of Columbia participated in discussions that culminated in a consensus document reflecting their confidence in and concerns with the current strength of the Constitution. The discussions were based upon the volume A Workable Government? The Constitution After 200 Years and included examination of judicial review, federalism, election reforms, and checks and balances in the federal branch.

4. "Religion, Politics and the Media," Open/Net Television Program, July 12, 1988

In May, 1988 the People for the American Way in North Carolina, the North Carolina Association of Educators, the North Carolina Council of Churches and the North Carolina Leadership Forum sponsored a program to examine the relationship between religion, politics and the media. Because of its significant constitutional dimension, the Commission and the North Carolina Agency for Public Telecommunications agreed to videotape the program and show

a portion of it on Open/Net. The taped portion was followed by a call-in segment. Dr. John Caldwell and McNeill Smith, Esq. of the Commission and former N.C. Chief Justice Rhoda Billings participated in the live segment, fielding questions on the Constitution, religion and politics from all across the state.

5. "Celebration at Hillsborough"

At the Hillsborough Convention of 1788, the state's elected delegates voted against ratifying the Constitution until it included a Bill of Rights. The convention marked the high-water mark of Antifederalist sentiment in the country, and was an important factor in the early approval by the new Congress of the Bill of Rights. To mark this historic event, our Commission and the Orange County Constitutional Bicentennial Committee cooperated to present a series of programs July 22-24, 1988. These programs included a weekend gathering of delegates from around the state as well as events for the general public.

a. Second Annual Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. Address on the United States Constitution

On Friday evening, to inaugurate the weekend program, the Commission presented the second annual Ervin address. Over 350 county delegates and invited guests listened to an address by the Hon. L. Richardson Preyer, former congressman and federal judge.

b. Public Celebration

The public "Celebration at Hillsborough," as it was called, included a town fair "On the Square" Saturday morning and afternoon; the play "The Twelfth Lantern" presented Friday and Saturday evenings and Sunday afternoon; and the dedication Saturday of an historic monument marking the site of the Hillsborough Convention.

Despite inclement weather, some 2,000 people turned out for "On the Square," which featured performances by the 6th North Carolina Reenactment Society, the Historic Albemarle Troupe, and a variety of musicians and craftspeople rooted in the American tradition. Visitors also were welcomed at a dozen historic buildings along a walking tour of the town, as well as at the Delegates Convention in the Court House. Lt. Governor Jordan opened the program on behalf of the State Commission. The day ended with the dedication of the marker by the Orange County Committee during ceremonies at the Hillsborough Presbyterian Church.

The play, "The Twelfth Lantern," produced by the Orange Committee, drew total attendance of more than 1,500 at three performances at Hillsborough High School. A cast of 30 volunteers played the parts of North Carolina's Federalist and Antifederalist leaders and sympathizers as they recreated the times and issues of North Carolina, 1788.

c. Delegates Convention

A total of 140 delegates, representing county Bicentennial committees and other organizations active in the Bicentennial celebrations, gathered over the weekend in Durham-Hillsborough for a modern-day consideration of constitutional issues "in the spirit of" the 1788 Hillsborough Convention. Their deliberations were in the form of a Jefferson Meeting that began with caucus meetings Friday evening and ended with a plenary session Saturday in Orange County Courthouse in Hillsborough.

d. Public Education

Active promotion of the Hillsborough commemoration by our Commission served to acquaint many thousands more of our state's people with the historic significance of the Hillsborough Convention. Promotion took the form of television and radio PSA's, press releases, posters and the distribution of 10,000

brochures. Media coverage of the celebration was extensive, especially in and around Orange and Durham counties, but also in every part of the state (see appendix F).

6. Constitution Week Celebration

To call attention to Constitution Week, September 17-23, our Commission mailed to every newspaper in the state a column by the chairman and a note urging them to renew their efforts at enhancing public understanding of the Constitution (see appendix G). At least three dozen newspapers either carried the column in whole or part or wrote editorials marking the occasion.

The Commission also mailed a note to 2,000 school principals and several hundred libraries urging them to mark Constitution Week for students. To help them, we enclosed copies of "The Great Debate of '88" and the "North Carolina Celebrates the Constitution" poster.

7. "Visions of '89" Television Series

a. Channing broadcast of WUNC-TV

The Commission is working with historian/filmmaker Steve Channing to develop a half-hour documentary on the work of the Commission, highlighting some of the important contributions of the bicentennial to the future constitutional well-being of the state. WUNC-TV is interested in airing the program in December 1989, at the culmination of our celebrations.

b. Four-part WUNC Series

Beginning with a program at High Point on November 9, 1989 to be hosted by President William C. Friday, the Commission hopes to present four half-hour conversations with leading constitutional experts on topics related to the Bill of Rights and our lives today. The High Point program is being organized by the joint efforts of the Forsyth and Guilford county bicentennial committees.

8. Electoral College Program

To mark the 50th meeting of the North Carolina Electors on December 19, 1988, the Wake County Bicentennial Committee presented a commemorative program for the electors and invited guests at which the history of the Electoral College in our state was recounted. The book, "The North Carolina Electoral College: The Process and People Behind the Vote," was issued in connection with this event.

The highlight of the program was the presentation of certificates to descendants of the men who cast the most votes as North Carolina electors; our first black and female electors; and, our youngest and oldest electors.

9. "In Order to Form a More Perfect Union: North Carolina and the Ratification of the United States Constitution"

In 1987 and 1988 the Commission supported the construction of a traveling exhibit by the Friends of the Archives, Inc. and the Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources.

The exhibit displays copies of 22 documents important to an understanding of the ratification process within North Carolina. The copies derive from the public and private collections of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History.

In a videotape accompanying the exhibit, Dr. Jerry Cashion, Archives and History, provides a 20-minute narrative of North Carolina's history during the ratification debates.

"In Order to Form a More Perfect Union . . ." has traveled the state extensively, especially by invitation from the Commission's county committees. Due to its popularity and the long list of sites pending, the exhibit received additional support in 1988 from the Commission to help keep it in circulation. The exhibit visited Louisburg, Franklinton, Elizabeth City, Tarboro, Wilson,

Raleigh, Kinston, Morehead City, Laurinburg, Asheboro, Hillsborough, Oxford, Eden, Charlotte, Greensboro, and Boone since January of 1988. Remaining dates on the schedule call for the exhibit to be shown at Pack Memorial Public Library, Asheville, November 1-28; the Catawba County Public Library, Hickory, November 28-December 19; Pembroke State University, Pembroke, January 6-27, 1989; Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, February, 1989; and the Northampton County Courthouse, Jackson, May, 1989.

10. "We the People . . . Participating in American Democracy" Exhibit

"We the People . . . Participating in American Democracy" is a twenty-foot long, eight-foot high display wall depicting the growth of American democracy over the last 200 years. Constructed last year, the display focuses particularly on North Carolina and the development of voting rights. It provides instruction on the role of the amending process in the development of the U.S. Constitution.

Accompanying the display, the Commission has two videotape series that profile the 39 signatories of the Constitution and guide viewers through two centuries of Constitutional history.

The exhibit was shown this year at the statewide Bicentennial Leadership Conference held in Raleigh on March 14. It traveled throughout the state to schools, libraries, and community programs sponsored either by the county committees or civic organizations.

"We the People . . . Participating in American Democracy" was retired in July of 1988 to allow time to plan for its 1989 use.

11. "Blessings of Liberty" Poster Exhibit

"Blessings of Liberty" exhibit is a 12-poster description of the events, ideas and leaders in the history of the Constitution.

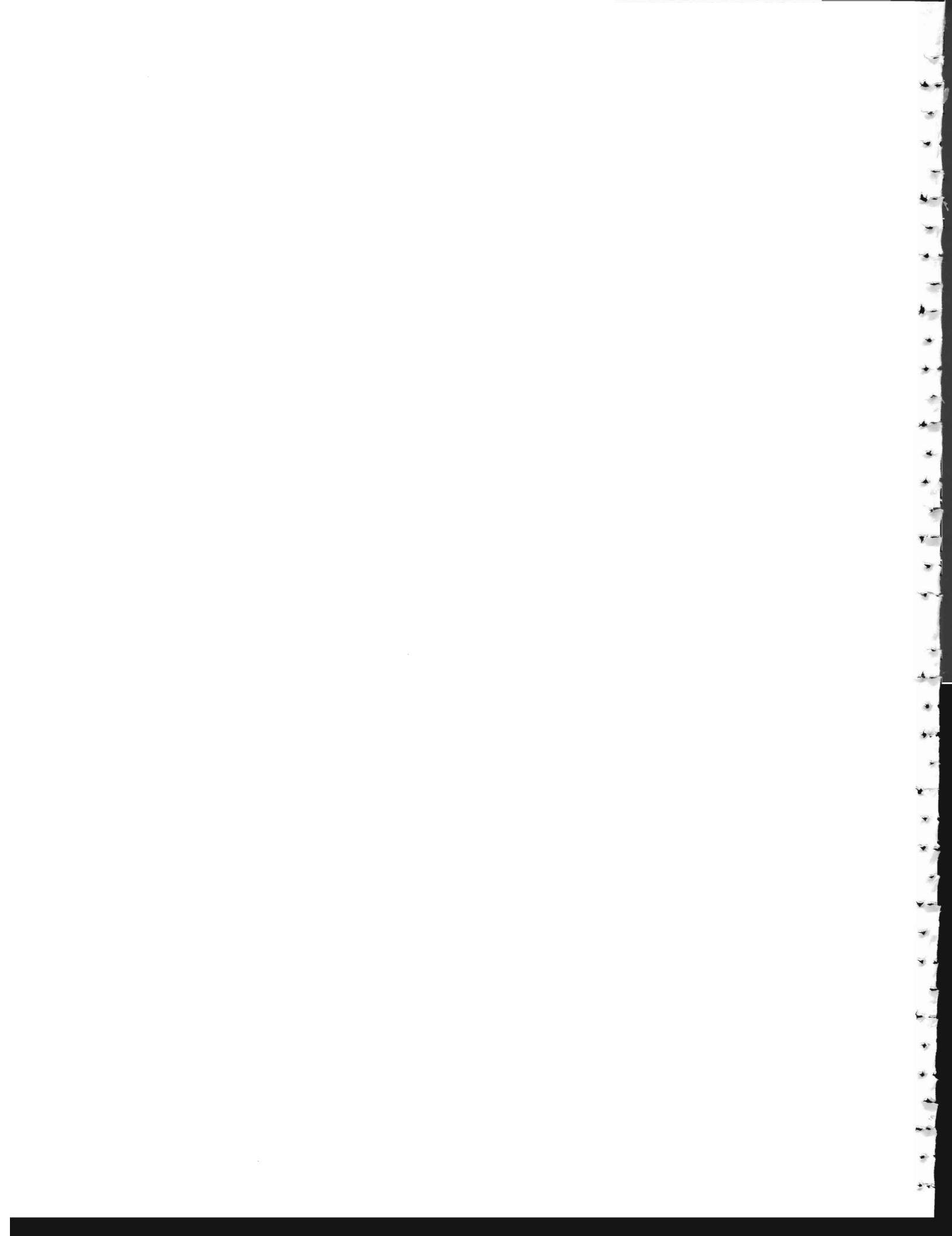
Mounted on four 6-foot tall durable cardboard kiosks, the poster titles are: The Blessings of Liberty, The Articles of Confederation, A "Less Perfect" Union, 1781-1788, The Constitutional Convention, The Founders' Achievement, the Anti-Federalist Argument, Ratification, The Bill of Rights, A City Plan for the Constitution, The Principle of Federalism, the Supreme Law of the Land, and To Ourselves and Our Posterity.

The Commission purchased one exhibit directly from Project '87; a second was donated by the Triangle IBM Retirees Club. Both exhibits are traveling throughout the state, primarily to schools and libraries and county committee events, and will continue until the end of 1989.

X. Budget

NC Commission on the Bicentennial of the
US Constitution
FY 87-88

OBJECTS	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDITURES
1111	EPA REGULAR SALARIES	115,698.00
1700	COMPENSATION TO BOARD	195.00
1811	SOCIAL SECURITY	8,281.00
1821	RETIREMENT	12,998.00
1831	HOSPITAL INSURANCE	4,522.00
1991	OTHER CONTRACT PERSONA	83,613.00
1XXX	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	225,305.00
2600	OFFICE SUPPLIES	4,304.00
2900	OTHER SUPPLIES	1,372.00
2XXX	TOTAL SUPPLIES	5,676.00
3111	IN-STATE-TRANS	13,433.00
3112	IN-STATE-SUBSIS	1,372.00
3121	OUT-STATE-TRANS	790.00
3122	OUT-STATE-SUBS	770.00
3131	IN-STATE-TRANS-BOARD	1,578.00
3132	IN-STATE-SUBS-BOARD	1,236.00
3142	OUT-STATE-SUBS-BOARD	128.00
3195	REGISTRATION FEES	150.00
3210	TELEPHONE SERVICE	3,630.00
3250	POSTAGE	7,795.00
3410	PRINTING	38,151.00
3700	ADVERTISING	4,562.00
3930	CLIPPINGS SERVICE	760.00
3999	OTHER SERVICES	33,166.00
3XXX	TOTAL CURRENT OBLIGATIONS	107,521.00
4390	RENT OF OTHER EQUIPMENT	1,079.00
4400	SERVICE & MAINTENANCE CONTRACT	1,548.00
4925	MAGNA CARTA TOUR	2,747.00
4961	BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS	935.00
4XXX	TOTAL FIXED CHARGES & EXPENSES	6,309.00
5100	OFFICE FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	883.00
5XXX	CAPITAL OUTLAY	883.00
6100	AID TO COUNTIES	13,237.00
6XXX	GRANTS, STATE AID	13,237.00
8191	TRANSFER TO FY 87-88	63,763.00
XXXX	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	422,694.00
<u>REVENUES - ACTUAL</u>		
0481	TRANSFER FROM FY 86-87	93,797.00
0801	CONTRIBUTIONS/GIFTS/GRANTS	12,000.00
0903	SALE OF PUBLICATIONS	1,325.00
0000	APPROPRIATION	315,572.00
XXXX	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	422,694.00



XI. Summary and Workplan for 1989

During the past twelve months, the Commission has provided the citizens of North Carolina with a look at why the state stood out so strongly against the Constitution absent a Bill of Rights. Through publications, teacher workshops, public service announcements, town and regional meetings, and most of all through the Celebration at Hillsborough, our work has traced the lines of thought in favor of and opposed to the Constitution as they were argued in 1788.

During 1989, the Commission will turn its attention to the meaning of the Constitution's acceptance by North Carolina. We will not only celebrate ratification of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights in 1989, but also begin a close look at what the Constitution has wrought in American society. We call this coming year's celebration VISIONS OF '89: FREEDOM, OPPORTUNITY AND COMMUNITY.

The idea behind the theme is this: In a period of a few short weeks, North Carolina took three major actions that together were a watershed in our history and the political foundation for our development as a state over the 200 years since. To be more specific, we:

> Ratified the Constitution, and thereby endorsed the concept that in unity--and community--individual states and individual citizens can achieve more than if they attempt to go it alone. At the same time, we ceded Tennessee so that it could be organized as a new state equal to our own. The benefits of common action can be seen in such areas as national defense, environmental protection, economic development, etc.

> Ratified the Bill of Rights, after fighting to get it, and thereby assured that, while government might compel unity in some areas of public policy, it would never seek to compel unity of belief, speech, or press--that

a sphere of individual freedom and due process rights would be preserved from government intrusion.

> Chartered the University of North Carolina, a strong symbol of our willingness to invest as a community for our children's future, and of our recognition that an outstanding system of public education is the key to expanding opportunities in the future.

As part of the VISIONS OF '89, we have planned education programs for teachers, students, and the general public. We will cosponsor a series of four public conferences around the state on topics related to the role of the Bill of Rights in our lives today. From this we hope to produce four half-hour television programs for statewide airing in November-December 1989. Following upon our publication of the "Great Debate of '88," we will publish a similar brochure to commemorate the events of 1789. It will be accompanied for schools by a students' supplement. Also for the schools, we will host four regional high school student symposia on the First Amendment.

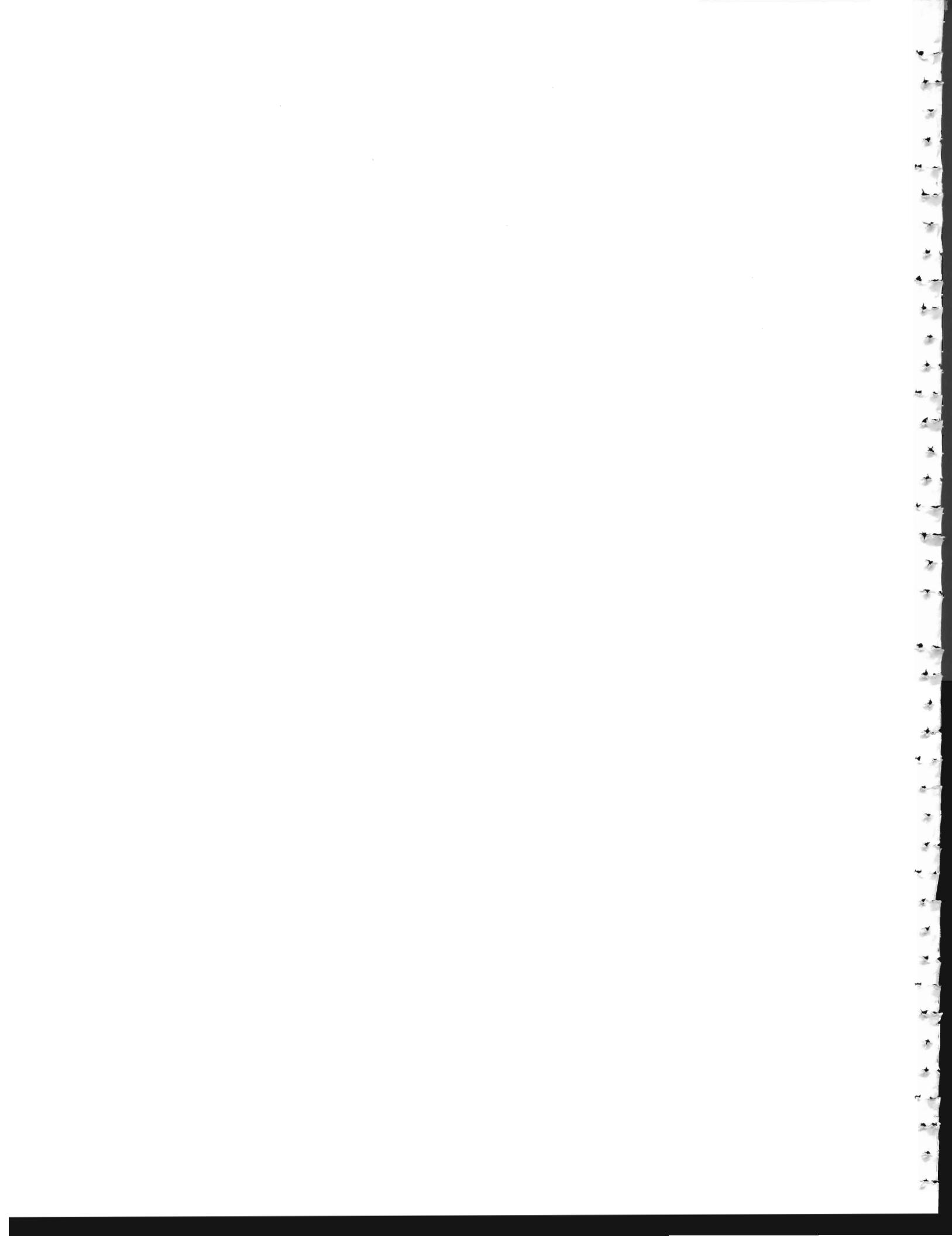
Early in 1989, the Commission and the Division of Archives and History will publish a special volume on the events in Fayetteville of 1787. Professor John Cavanagh of Suffolk University prepared the text.

In 1989 we also have a special series of activities in Fayetteville cosponsored by the Fayetteville-Cumberland County Bicentennial Committee during November 19-21. These events will include a parade, a county-wide teach-in, art and history exhibits, and a play commissioned especially for the celebration.

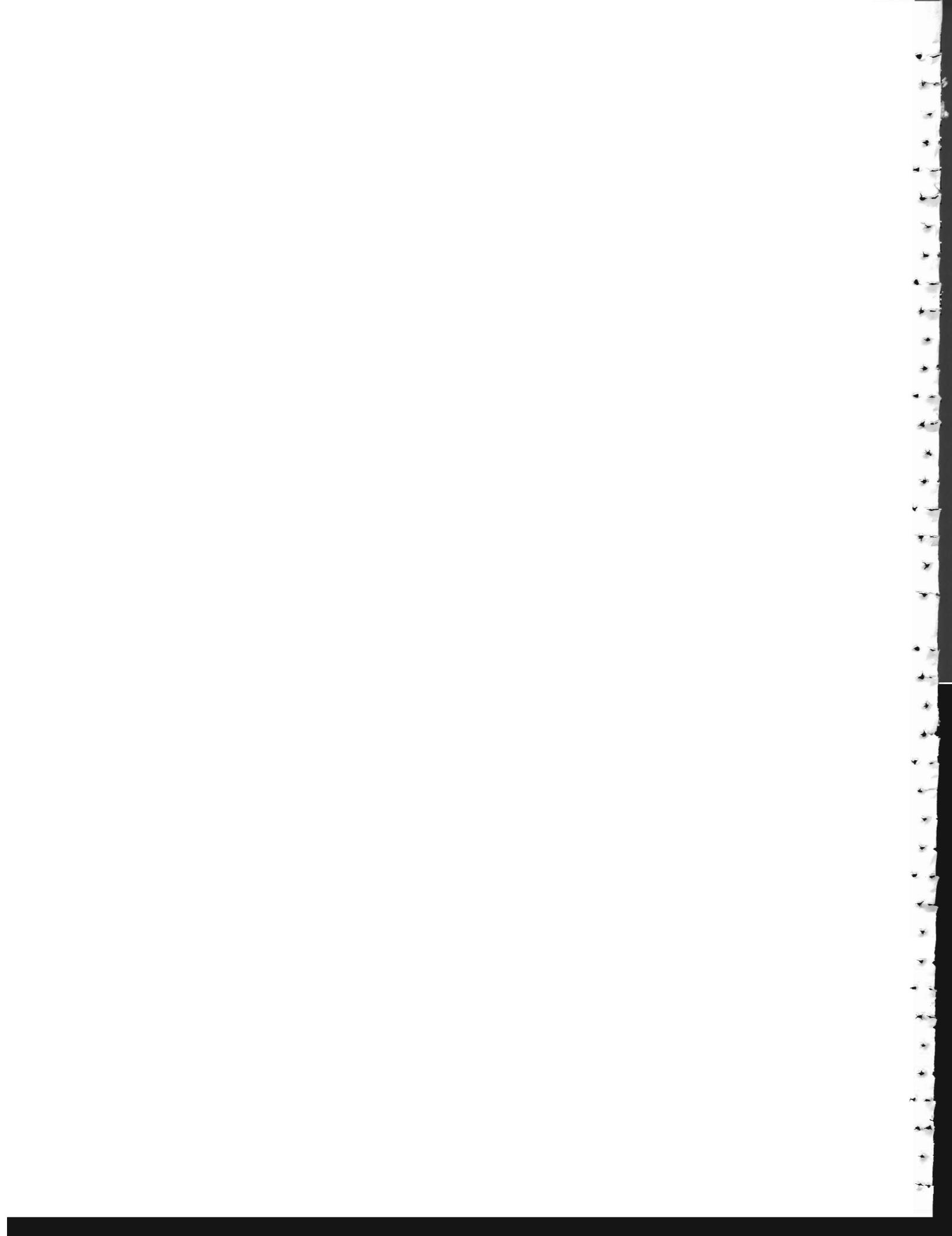
For teachers, the Commission will sponsor its first annual James Iredell Institute and Fellows Program at Western Carolina University in August. For a week, social studies teachers will study with some of the nation's leading constitutional experts to better prepare for teaching their students the

history of our constitutional system. The week's program will be followed by four regional workshops patterned on those done in previous years. The 1989 institute and workshops will be on "The Courts and the Constitution," a topic chosen in part to dovetail with the federal Commission's guidelines for the year.

We will also produce three special videotapes; two will be instructional videos on ratification and constitutional issues in North Carolina. These will be shown for recording over the state educational network. The third video will trace the commemoration of the Constitution in North Carolina and what the future holds for the document. This will be aired in prime time over the state system.



APPENDICES



APPENDIX A

ARTICLE 61.

Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution.

§ 143-563. Statement of purpose.

It is the purpose of this Article to establish a Commission to promote and coordinate activities to commemorate the bicentennial of the Constitution. (1983 (Reg. Sess., 1984), c. 1116, s. 48.)

Cross References. — For the termination date of the Commission, see § 143-570.

(Reg. Sess., 1984), c. 1116, s. 48, makes this Article effective December 1, 1984.

Session Laws 1983 (Reg. Sess., 1984), c. 1116, s. 115 is a severability clause.

§ 143-564. Creation of Commission; membership; quorum.

(a) There is established the North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, hereinafter referred to as the "Commission".

(b) The Commission shall be composed of 21 members as follows:

- (1) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or his designee;
- (2) The President of the Senate, or his designee;
- (3) The Speaker of the House of Representatives, or his designee;
- (4) Six persons appointed by the Governor;
- (5) Six persons appointed by the President of the Senate; and
- (6) Six persons appointed by the Speaker.

Each of the individuals making appointments shall seek to achieve a balanced membership representing, to the maximum extent practicable, the State as a whole. The Commission members shall be chosen from among individuals who have demonstrated scholarship, a strong sense of public service, expertise in the learned professions, and abilities likely to contribute to the fulfillment of the duties of the Commission. Members of the Commission shall be appointed for the life of the Commission.

The President of the Senate shall serve as chairman. Eleven members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may conduct meetings. A vacancy in the Commission resulting from the death or resignation of a member shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made. (1983 (Reg. Sess., 1984), c. 1116, s. 48; 1985, c. 396, ss. 1-4.)

Effect of Amendments. — The 1985 amendment, effective June 14, 1985, deleted "Pro Tempore" following "The President" in subdivision (b)(2), substituted "Governor" for "Chief Justice" in subdivision (b)(4), substituted "President of the Senate" for "President Pro

Tempore" in subdivision (b)(5), and rewrote the first sentence of the last paragraph of subsection (b), which read "The Chief Justice, President Pro Tempore and Speaker shall serve as cochairmen, and they shall annually designate one of themselves to preside."

§ 143-565. Officers and staff; compensation.

(a) The Commission shall appoint a staff director. The salary of the staff director shall be set by the Commission. The Director with the approval of the cochairmen may appoint and fix the compensation of such additional publicly paid personnel up to five persons.

(b) Subject to the provisions of this subsection, the Director with the approval of the chairman may appoint and fix the compensation of additional personnel to be paid out of private donations. An individual appointed to a position funded in such manner shall be so designated at the time of such individual's appointment.

(c) Each member of the Commission shall serve without being compensated as a member of the Commission, except that each member who is not a State officer or employee shall be reimbursed for travel, and subsistence, as is provided for State employees generally. State officers and employees shall be reimbursed as provided in G.S. 138-6, and members of the General Assembly shall be reimbursed as provided in G.S. 120-3.1(a)(4).

(d) No personnel other than the staff director may be appointed prior to the convening of the 1985 General Assembly.

(e) Repealed by Session Laws 1985, c. 396, s. 7, effective June 14, 1985.

(f) Any expenditures of funds by the Commission, regardless of the source, must be approved by the chairman. (1983 (Reg. Sess., 1984), c. 1116, s. 48; 1985, c. 396, ss. 5-7.)

§ 143-566

STATE DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

§ 143-568

Effect of Amendments. — The 1985 amendment, effective June 14, 1985, substituted the present first and second sentences of subsection (a) for a former first sentence, which read "The cochairmen shall appoint a staff director who shall be paid a salary to be set by the cochairmen," substituted "chair-

man" for "cochairmen" in subsections (b) and (f), and deleted subsection (e), which read "Whenever this Article requires something to be done by the cochairmen or to be approved by the cochairmen, it must be done or approved by a majority of them."

§ 143-566. Transfer of property; offices; power to contract.

(a) Upon request of the Commission, the head of any State agency may assign any property, equipment, and personnel of such agency to the Commission to assist the Commission in carrying out its duties under this Article. Assignments under this subsection shall be without reimbursement by the Commission to the agency from which the assignment was made.

(b) The Office of State Property, North Carolina Department of Administration, shall provide office space in Raleigh for use as Commission offices, and the Department of Administration shall receive no reimbursement from the Commission for the use of such property during the life of the Commission.

(c) The Commission is authorized to procure supplies, services, and property, and make contracts, in any fiscal year, only to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriation acts or are donated pursuant to G.S. 143-567. (1983 (Reg. Sess., 1984), c. 1116, s. 48.)

§ 143-567. Commission may accept gifts.

The Commission is authorized to accept, use, solicit, and dispose of donations of money, property, or personal services. The Commission shall prescribe regulations under which the Commission may accept donations of money, property, or personal services. The regulations prescribed under this subsection shall include procedures for determining the value of donations of property or personal services. (1983 (Reg. Sess., 1984), c. 1116, s. 48.)

§ 143-568. Logo.

The Commission shall have the authority to design and use a logo as the official emblem of the bicentennial. The Commission shall issue rules and regulations, regarding the use of such logo, except that under those regulations, the Commission shall be prohibited from selling, leasing, or otherwise granting to any corporation or private person the right to use the logo in connection with the production or manufacture of any commercial goods, as part of an advertisement promoting any commercial goods or services, or as part of an endorsement for any such goods or services. (1983 (Reg. Sess., 1984), c. 1116, s. 48.)

§ 143-569. Duties of the Commission.

(a) The Commission shall:

- (1) Plan and develop activities appropriate to commemorate the bicentennial of the Constitution, including a limited number of projects to be undertaken by the State of North Carolina seeking to harmonize and balance the important goals of ceremony and celebration with the equally important goals of scholarship and education;
- (2) Encourage private organizations and local governments to organize and participate in bicentennial activities commemorating or examining the drafting, ratification, and history of the Constitution and the specific features of the document;
- (3) Coordinate, generally, activities throughout all of the State; and
- (4) Serve as a clearinghouse for the collection and dissemination of information about bicentennial events and plans.

(b) In planning and implementing appropriate activities to commemorate the bicentennial, the Commission shall give due consideration to:

- (1) The historical setting in which the Constitution was developed and ratified, including such antecedents as the Federalist Papers, the Articles of the Confederation, and the ratification debates of this State;
- (2) The contribution of diverse ethnic and racial groups;
- (3) The relationship and historical development of the three branches of the Government;
- (4) The importance of activities concerning the Constitution and citizenship education throughout the State;
- (5) The unique achievements and contributions of the participants in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and the State ratification proceedings;
- (6) The diverse legal and philosophical views regarding the Constitution;
- (7) The need for reflection upon both academic and scholarly views of the Constitution and the principle that the document must be understood by the general public;
- (8) The substantive provisions of the Constitution itself;
- (9) The impact of the Constitution on American life and government;
- (10) The need to encourage appropriate educational curriculums designed to educate students at all levels of learning on the drafting, ratification, and history of the Constitution and the specific provisions of that document; and
- (11) The significance of the principles and institutions of the Constitution to other nations and their citizens.

(c) The Commission shall seek the cooperation, advice, and assistance from both private and governmental agencies and organizations.

(d) The Commission may, in carrying out the purposes of this Article, be designated as a State Advisory Commission under Section 6(d) of P.L. 98-101.

(e) Within two years after December 1, 1984, the Commission shall submit to each House of the General Assembly and to the Administrative Office of the Courts a comprehensive report incorporating specific recommendations of the Commission for commem-

§ 143-570

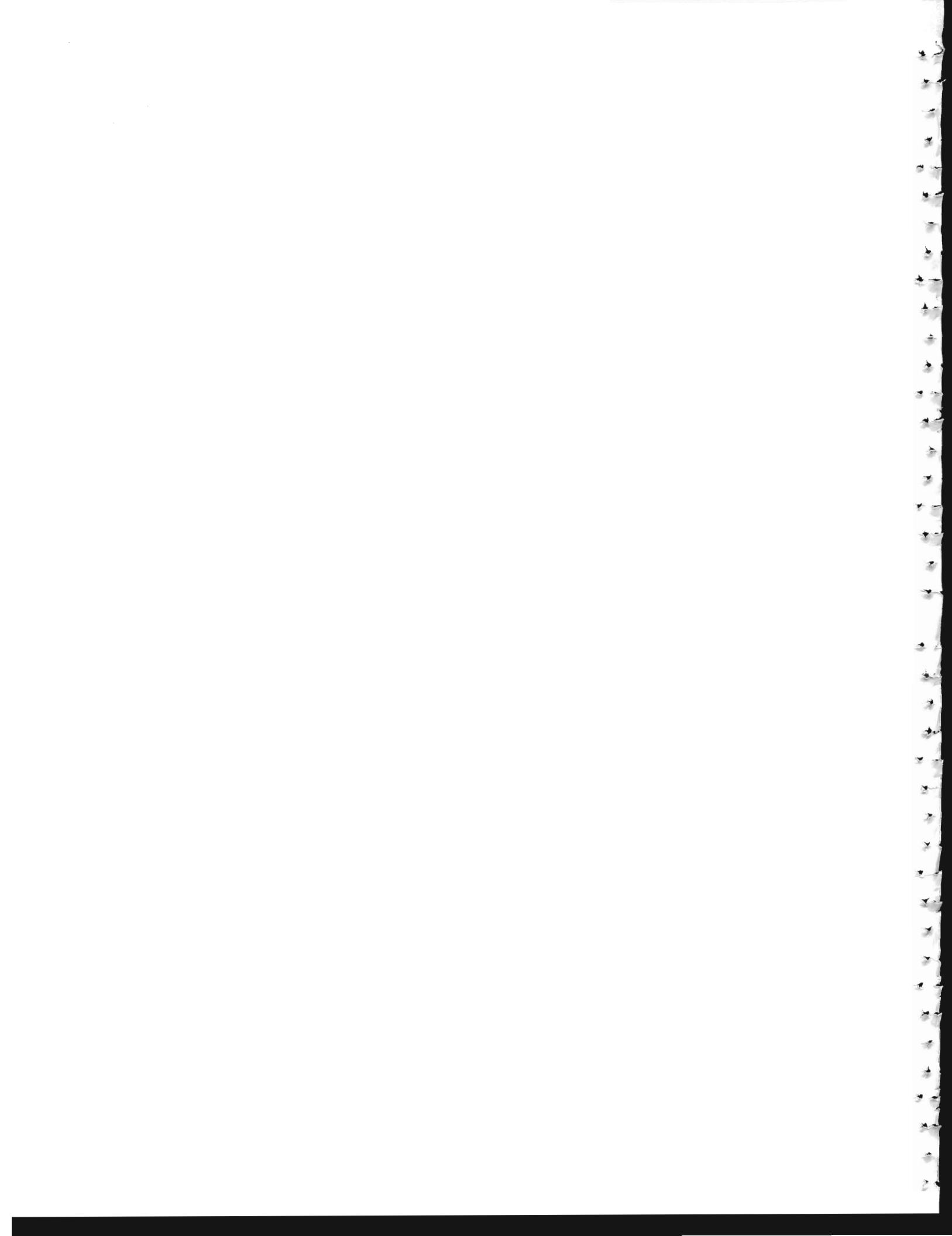
STATE DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

§ 143-570

oration and coordination of the bicentennial and related activities. The report shall include recommendations for publications, scholarly projects, conferences, programs, films, libraries, exhibits, ceremonies, and other projects, competitions and awards, and a calendar of major activities and events planned to commemorate specific historical dates. Each year after submitting the comprehensive report, the Commission shall submit an annual report to each House of the General Assembly, and the Administrative Office of the Courts until such Commission terminates. (1983 (Reg. Sess., 1984), c. 1116, s. 48.)

§ 143-570. Termination of Commission.

The Commission shall terminate on December 31, 1989. (1983 (Reg. Sess., 1984), c. 1116, s. 48.)



APPENDIX B



North Carolina Commission on the
Bicentennial of the United States Constitution

532 N. Wilmington St. • Raleigh, N. C. 27604

Telephone: (919) 733-2050

Lt. Governor Robert B. Jordan, III
Chairman

Gerry Hancock
Director

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Robert B. Jordan, III
Lt. Governor of North Carolina
Third Floor
Legislative Office Building
Raleigh, NC 27611

Chairman
Office: 919-733-7350

The Honorable Joseph Branch
(Designee of the Chief Justice)
300 Buncombe Street
Raleigh, NC 27609

Home: 919-787-9641

Representative John J. Hunt
(Designee of the Speaker of the
House of Representatives)
1610 East Dixon Boulevard
Shelby, NC 28150

Office: 704-482-7431

Governor's Appointees:

Juliet S. Barrus
1100 Walker Drive
Kinston, NC 28501

Home: 919-523-3229

Elisabeth Baldwin Fletcher
26 Holly Tree Drive
Wilkesboro, NC 28697

Home: 919-667-3038
Office: 919-667-5296

J. Wesley Jones
P.O. Box 427
Flat Rock, NC 28731

Home: 704-692-7908

Janice S. Ladley
3786 Wendwood Lane
Charlotte, NC 28211

Home: 704-364-7010

Dr. Charles Lowry
P.O. Box 1829
Pinehurst, NC 28374

Home: 919-692-6726

David Stedman
P.O. Box 2909, 952 S. Fayetteville St.
Asheboro, NC 27204-2909

Office: 919-626-2176

Senate President's Appointees:

Dr. John T. Caldwell 3070 Granville Drive Raleigh, NC 27609	Home: 919-782-5213
The Honorable Sam J. Ervin, III United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals P.O. Drawer 2146 Morganton, NC 28655	Office: 804-771-2010 (Richmond, VA) 704-438-4222 (Morganton, NC)
Dr. John Hope Franklin Department of History Duke University 6727 College Station Durham, NC 27708	Office: 919-684-2465
Harry Gatton 2824 Rue Sans Famille Raleigh, NC 27607	Home: 919-787-0946
Elisabeth Hair 1522 Stanford Place Charlotte, NC 28207	Office: 704-376-2813
McNeill Smith Smith, Helms, Mulliss & Moore P.O. Box 21927 Greensboro, NC 27420	Office: 919-378-1450

Speaker's Appointees:

Zebulon Alley 210 North Person Street P.O. Box 28107 Raleigh, NC 27611-8107	Office: 919-832-4771
Representative Charles M. Beall Route 3, Box 322 Clyde, NC 28721	Home: 704-627-2423
Representative C. Robert Brawley 346 North Main Street Mooresville, NC 28115	Office: 704-664-1502
Representative Vernon G. James Route 4, Box 265 Elizabeth City, NC 27909	Office: 919-330-5561
Representative Daniel T. Lilley P.O. Box 824 Kinston, NC 28501	Office: 919-523-4309
Senator James F. Richardson 1739 Northbrook Drive Charlotte, NC 28216	Home: 704-399-1555

APPENDIX C

Minutes

North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial
of the United States Constitution
March 9, 1988
Archives & History Conference Room
Raleigh, NC

The North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution met on Wednesday, March 9, 1988, in the Archives & History Conference Room, State Library Building, Raleigh, NC. Eight Commission members were present, and thirteen were absent.

Lt. Governor Bob Jordan, Chairman, convened the meeting at 1:00 p.m. Following his call to order, the minutes of the last meeting were approved.

Gerry Hancock, director, gave an update of Commission projects and activities, and a review of work plans for 1988.

Mr. Hancock noted that since the December commission meeting, the staff has primarily planned the commemoration of the 1788 Hillsborough Convention, which was North Carolina's first attempt to ratify the Constitution. He described four major events: the second Bicentennial Leadership Conference on March 14 at the Raleigh Radisson; the second Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. Address in Durham on July 22; and in Chapel Hill, a delegates convention on July 22-24; and a public celebration on July 23.

Commission members agreed that in addition to the Hillsborough celebration, the state should pay the cost for delegates' meals.

Mr. Hancock explained the Merrill Lynch ratification celebration, reporting difficulty in finalizing the details for several reasons. It appears unlikely that the Commission would earn enough money to justify the staff time required to assist with the event. The Commission would be asking the corporate community for huge sums of money without the possibility of a huge return. Also, the Governor, who has been asked by Merrill Lynch to host the affair but has not agreed, shares our concern that this may not be the ideal year for a major fundraiser. The Commission agreed to postpone the June 14 date, and the staff will continue discussion with Merrill Lynch.

The Commission was then asked to approve the creation of a James Iredell Fellows Program. The program is designed to support selected North Carolina social studies teachers who wish to pursue additional education or research related to the historical development of the U.S. Constitution and to create supplemental classroom materials. The Iredell program, named for a prominent North Carolinian who played a leading national role in the ratification process and also who served on the first state Supreme Court, would provide a \$3000 scholarship to social

studies teachers to enable them to enrich their understanding and ability to teach and communicate the Constitution to young people in the public schools. The Commission agreed to underwrite and guarantee the first 4 fellowships, provided that the funds will not be spent if 4 corporate donors are obtained.

Volume II of the newsletter has been distributed to our statewide mailing list. County committees will receive additional copies at our March 14 conference. The newsletter features highlights of our extensive county committee activities leading to the September 17th celebration.

The Commission will be preparing a brochure "The Great Debate of 1788" which will describe the Hillsborough Convention and issues of federalism. The brochure should be in circulation by late June.

The American Assembly of Columbia University has given the Commission \$7000 to co-host a 9-state regional meeting on June 10. The Assembly will meet at the Institute of Government, Chapel Hill, to discuss "A Workable Government: The Constitution After 200 Years." Established by Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1950 at Columbia University in New York, "the American Assembly seeks to provide information, stimulate discussion and evoke independent conclusions in matters of vital public interest. The Assembly will take a regional perspective and include examinations of federalism and state constitutions, the debate over control of technology, and the position of party politics in an advanced democratic society." Approximately 65 persons are expected to attend.

On May 6, the Commission and the Department of Public Instruction's Division of Social Studies will sponsor a seminar for 12th grade students on the topic "The Constitution and the Presidency". The seminar, which will be held in Fayetteville, Social Studies Region IV, should draw about 150 students and will cost approximately \$5,000.

Mr. Stedman reported on the education committee, which had met earlier. The committee discussed a recommendation on the teaching of the Constitution that could be presented to the General Assembly.

The joint grant program of the Commission and the North Carolina Humanities Council will provide a minimum of \$2000 for county committee projects related to the history and meaning of the U.S. Constitution. The Commission has allocated \$1,000 per county, which will be matched by the Council. County committees will apply through the Humanities Council mini-grant procedure. The Commission's chairman will name a review panel to award our portion of the funds; the Council's panel will award theirs.

The Commission then reviewed and approved the proposed budget.

The Commission adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

Minutes

NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION ON THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

December 6, 1988

State Legislative Building, Room 1027

Raleigh, N.C.

The North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution met on Tuesday, December 6, in Room 1027 of the State Legislative Building. Thirteen Commission members attended; eight were absent. In addition to staff, five guests were in attendance.

Lt. Governor Bob Jordan, Chairman, convened the meeting at 9:45 a.m. Following the call to order, the minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

Rob Sikorski reviewed the annual report, asking Commission members to review it for comments and suggestions. Members were also asked to submit a description of their participation in bicentennial activities for 1988 for inclusion in the report. The annual report will be printed and circulated in January.

Then Mr. Jordan commented on the focus of 1989. He stated that our work will be centered on the ratification of the Constitution in Fayetteville in 1789, just as 1988 centered on the 1788 Hillsborough Convention and 1987 centered on the 1787 Philadelphia Convention. Educational institutions, county committees, and the general public will be asked to help us make this last year of North Carolina's planned celebration an enriching and rewarding experience.

Noting that the 1989 plan of work is divided into four parts--the "Visions of '89" series, ongoing education projects, the joint grant initiative and county programs, and other publications, the Chairman recognized Bob Geary to begin the discussion.

Under the theme "Visions of '89: Freedom, Opportunity, and Community," Mr. Geary described a series of potential conferences, television and radio programs, a newsletter and brochure. All of the Visions of '89 projects would lead to a culminating event in Fayetteville in November.

Concerning the Fayetteville event, Mr. Geary explained that the Fayetteville celebratory committee has insisted on planning the major part of the program since this will provide an opportunity to highlight the history of their city. Festivities there will include a visit by the General Assembly in April, a play by Bland Simpson and Jack Herrick, a parade, a conference, and an event marking the restoration of the Old Market Square, the feature of the committee's work.

Rob Sikorski then explained ongoing education programs, beginning with the James Iredell Institute for teachers, conferences for eighth grade teachers, instructional videos and teaching manuals, and law and constitution-related activities by the Lawyers Advisory Committee. Mr. Sikorski reported that the Commission has applied for a \$58,000 grant from the Federal Commission to conduct the James Iredell Institute, a one-week summer program for teachers. He also reported that the N.C. Humanities Council has approved a grant request of \$5,560 to supplement the teacher-training conferences.

Mr. Sikorski reported further that many counties have used the Joint Initiative under the guidance of the Commission's subcommittee: Harry Gatton, Elisabeth Hair, and McNeill Smith. Commenting for the committee, Mr. Gatton stated that he was impressed with the ingenuity of ideas reflected in the grants and wanted the Commission to continue to promote the program.

Addressing the Commission in behalf of the Lawyers Advisory Committee, Bill Moore, Chairman of the Bar Association's Law Day activities, thanked the Commission for its past generous support, and asked for funding of 1988-89 activities. After receiving a description of last year's program, the Commission agreed to continue financial support.

The last part of the 1989 plan will include the publication of four books, including a publication on North Carolina's contribution to the celebration of the Constitution's 200th anniversary.

The Commission's budget for 1989 was presented by Gerry Hancock, Director. Each program described in the year-long celebration is included in the budget. If outside funds are secured for the James Iredell Institute and the television documentary, state funds in the designated amount will not be spent. Mr. Hancock also amended the budget to provide funding of \$7,500 to the Lawyers Advisory committee's activities. The budget was approved.

After briefly reviewing the Hillsborough celebration, Mr. Hancock called for discussion of extending the life of the Commission to the end of 1991 as requested by former Chief Justice Warren Burger, Chairman of the federal bicentennial commission. The Commission voted not to seek legislative action to extend the Commission beyond its ending date of December 31, 1989. The Commission asked staff to find an agency of state government willing to serve as the contact for the federal commission and archivist of the Commission's records.

Finally, Mr. Jordan thanked the Commission for serving during his tenure as chairman, presenting each member with a frameable, five-page copy of the Constitution provided by the federal commission. On behalf of the Commission, Harry Gatton thanked Mr. Jordan for his effective leadership and invited him to attend the next meeting of the Commission.

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

Minutes

North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial
of the United States Constitution
December 2, 1987
Governor's Press Room, Administration Building
Raleigh, NC

The North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution met on Wednesday, December 2, 1987, in the Governor's Press Room of the Administration Building, 116 West Jones Street, Raleigh, NC. Fourteen Commission members were present, and seven were absent.

Lt. Governor Bob Jordan, Chairman, convened the meeting at 9:00 a.m. Following his opening remarks, the minutes of the last meeting were approved.

The Chairman recognized the Director, Gerry Hancock, for a general update of Commission activities in 1987 and a review of Commission plans for 1988.

Reporting first on outreach efforts, Mr. Hancock noted that the Commission has served as a resource center and clearinghouse, providing information and materials on the Bicentennial, Commission activities, and county programs. To date, the Commission has distributed over 20,000 pocket Constitutions, 500 teacher packets, and 10,000 newsletters. Also, a Commission poster is ready for statewide distribution.

Additionally, the staff has engaged in a major media outreach effort producing newspaper columns, cable television programs and radio spots.

Commission members and staff have been very active speaking statewide on the Constitution. Mr. Hancock described Lt. Governor Jordan's school visits and commended other Commission members, and the Commission staff, for giving numerous talks to schools, groups and organizations, and county committees.

A major part of the Commission's work has involved organizing county bicentennial committees. Mr. Hancock noted that there are 99 county committees with elected chairs (one county has yet to select a chair) and that all 100 counties have sponsored bicentennial programs. Working with the staff, county committees have distributed posters, donated by West Publishing Company and the Federal Commission, to every high school in North Carolina. Hancock also reported that the counties had sponsored numerous events in conjunction with the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution in September 1987.

Mr. Hancock then described the next significant county initiative, the joint-grant program of the Commission and the North Carolina Humanities Council which, over the next 2 years, will make available to the counties through the bicentennial committees \$100,000 from the Commission to be matched or exceeded by the North Carolina Humanities Council. This will potentially provide each county with a minimum of \$2,000 for presenting educational programs on the Constitution in their communities.

Mr. Hancock gave an overview of the special events the Commission sponsored and co-sponsored in 1987: the cooperative efforts with N.C. State University, the National Humanities Center, We the People 200 in Philadelphia, Friends of the Archives, the State Theatre of North Carolina, and various other groups, organizations, and educational institutions.

He also gave a detailed summary of the Commission's major 1987 projects: the Magna Carta tour in August, the September 16 "Celebration of Citizenship" in schools across the state, the statewide celebration of the bicentennial of the signing of the Constitution on September 17 and

the Commission-sponsored celebration on the Old Capitol grounds in Raleigh, the national bicentennial writing competition, the teacher training workshops held in all 8 of the state's education regions, and the "We the People . . . Participating in American Democracy" exhibit displayed at the 1987 North Carolina State Fair and now traveling to public places around the state.

Following the general update, the Commission honored its Veterans Advisory Committee chairman, Henry Capucille, recently named N.C. Veteran of the Year. The Lt. Governor presented Mr. Capucille with a framed Christy painting and a special letter of commendation.

The next phase of the meeting focused on the Commission's plans for 1988 and beyond.

Concerning extending its life, the Commission passed a motion concurring with Chief Justice Burger's recommendation that the Commission be authorized to continue through the end of 1991.

Regarding a non-profit entity, the Commission passed a motion reaffirming its support of the creation of a non-profit corporation to continue constitutional education programs after the Commission goes out of existence. Mr. Hancock said that the non-profit corporation would be incorporated in December and that its initial capital would come from a fundraiser underwritten by Merrill Lynch. He stated that the overall fundraising goal over the next two years is \$300,000 to \$500,000.

The 1988 schedule of events described briefly by Mr. Hancock included: a Bicentennial Leadership Conference for county committees and other interested groups and organizations in March; a high school seminar in May; along with the Institute of Government, co-sponsorship of a regional meeting of the American Assembly in June; the Merrill Lynch ratification celebration in June; and the Hillsborough Commemoration in July.

Mr. Hancock then introduced Sally Cocke from Merrill Lynch to explain their ratification celebration plans for North Carolina. Ms. Cocke said that Merrill Lynch and the Commission will co-sponsor a dinner in June to celebrate North Carolina's ratification of the Constitution and to raise funds for a long-term project to promote the teaching of the Constitution in our state.

In describing the details of the celebration, Ms. Cocke stated that: (1) Merrill Lynch will handle most of the arrangements for the event including advertising and promotion; (2) The Commission will bear no financial responsibility for the event since Merrill Lynch will ensure the financial success of the event through its financial support of it; (3) Merrill Lynch will cover 60% of the dinner costs; the balance will be covered by ticket sales; and (4) Merrill Lynch and the Commission will form a Celebration Committee to plan the dinner and a Founding Committee to sell tickets and market the event to the public.

Ms. Cocke noted that the Commission could decide the format for the event. She suggested a dinner and evening celebration, but she said that some states had held dances and picnics in conjunction with their fundraising dinners.

Mr. Hancock concurred with Merrill Lynch's fundraising plan, stating that he hoped that the dinner would raise at least \$100,000 to capitalize the non-profit corporation and begin to fund the long-term education project. He stated that the Commission would work with Merrill Lynch to establish the Celebration and Founding Committees and he encouraged Commission members to participate in the planning of the event.

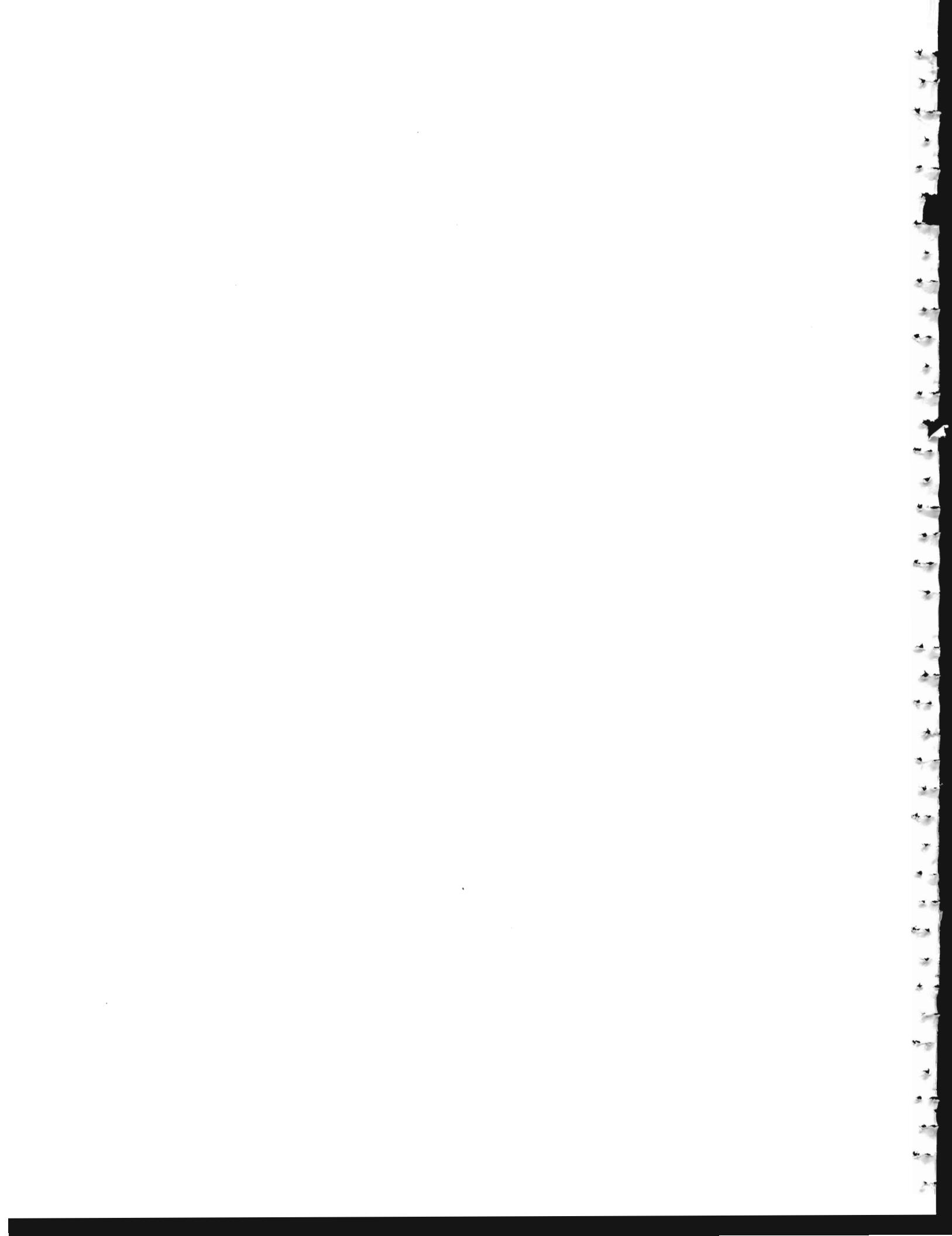
After the Merrill Lynch presentation, a motion was passed approving Commission budget plans for 1988.

Mr. Hancock introduced Bob Elster, chairman of the Lawyers Advisory Committee, who reviewed his committee's activities for 1987. Mr. Elster introduced the new N.C. Bar Association Young Lawyers Division Chairman, Heath Alexander to request funds for 1988 to continue the Bar's bicentennial programs and activities. The Commission passed a motion allocating \$10,000 to the Lawyers Advisory Committee to support Young Lawyers Division projects.

Dr. Jerry Cashion then presented remarks on "The Road from Philadelphia to Hillsborough" which were very well received by the Commission.

Mr. Hancock announced that the next Commission meeting would be held in February to review plans for the Merrill Lynch ratification celebration and Hillsborough.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:00 p.m.



APPENDIX D

S T A F F

Gerry Hancock
Director

Earle Blue
Associate Director for Administration

Rob Sikorski
Associate Director for Research and Programs

Robert Geary
Assistant Director for Public Affairs

Georgia Kebuschull
Administrative Assistant





APPENDIX E

North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution

532 N. Wilmington St. • Raleigh, N. C. 27604

Telephone: (919) 733-2050

Lt. Governor Robert B. Jordan, III
Chairman

Gerry Hancock
Director

TO: County Bicentennial Committee Chairs
FROM: N.C. Bicentennial Commission Staff
RE: January 15, 1988 Update

SPOTLIGHT 1988:

In July 1788, delegates gathered in Hillsborough to consider whether North Carolina should ratify the new U.S. Constitution. This summer, delegates from across our state will be invited to come together to discuss many of the same issues that were debated at that historic convention 200 years ago. Throughout 1988, the Commission will sponsor programs and activities commemorating North Carolina's role in the ratification of the Constitution and exploring the contemporary relevance of the issues that were raised during that ratification process.

BICENTENNIAL LEADERSHIP WORKSHOP:

On Monday, March 21, the Commission will host the 1988 Bicentennial Leadership Workshop for county bicentennial committees, and other interested groups and organizations, at the Radisson Hotel in downtown Raleigh. This event, including a luncheon, is free for all participants. At the workshop, we will discuss this year's Commission plans. We will also tell you about the latest bicentennial projects occurring across the state and nation, give you new materials, and inform you about additional resources that are available to help you implement bicentennial programs and activities.

Please find enclosed 3 registration forms for your committee. The registration deadline is March 7, but we ask that you complete these forms and send them back to us as soon as you can. If there are more than 3 members of your committee who wish to attend, please keep a stand-by list and let us know how many extra members would like to come. We will notify you immediately after the registration deadline if we can accommodate these additional people. A schedule of events and more information about the workshop will be sent to you soon.

Bicentennial Videos:

We have several video series that can serve as the centerpiece of a bicentennial program in your county. Just arrived is Mortimer Adler's five-part television series, America's Testament, which explores the ideas and ideals of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. We also have the seven-part Columbia University series, The Presidency and the Constitution. You can borrow these 1/2 inch VHS videotapes by contacting the Commission staff.

1988 Calendar:

We have enclosed a copy of the Federal Commission's 1988 calendar. For information regarding copies of the calendar, or other Federal Commission publications, please contact: Information Center, Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, 736 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington D.C. 20503. 202/653-9800. (WE ARE PLEASED TO NOTE: A photograph of the James Iredell House appears for the month of August)

PLEASE LET US KNOW:

- * If there have been any changes on your committee (new officers, members, etc.)
- * What programs, events, contests or other activities you are planning
- * What your plans are to commemorate the Hillsborough Convention

NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION ON THE BICENTENNIAL
OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

BICENTENNIAL LEADERSHIP WORKSHOP

Monday, March 21, 1988

Radisson Hotel

420 Fayetteville Street Mall

Downtown Raleigh

Registration Form (Please type or print)

Name _____ Day Phone _____

Address _____
(Street or Route Number) (City)

_____ (County) (Zip Code) _____

Representing _____
(County Bicentennial Committee or Group/Organization)

Please return this form by March 7, 1988

to

North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial
of the United States Constitution
The Jordan House
532 North Wilmington Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27604

Phone number: (909) 733-2050

A schedule of the day's activities will be mailed to you.



North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution

Robert B. Jordan, III
Chairman

Zebulon D. Alley

Juliet S. Barrus

Charles M. Beall

Joseph Branch

C. Robert Brawley

John T. Caldwell

Sam J. Ervin, III

Elisabeth B. Fletcher

John Hope Franklin

Harry Gatton

Elizabeth Hair

Jack Hunt

Vernon G. James

J. Wesley Jones

Janice S. Ladley

Daniel T. Lilley

Charles W. Lowry

James F. Richardson

McNeill Smith

W. David Stedman

Gerry Hancock

Director

532 N. Wilmington St.
Raleigh, NC 27604
Telephone: (919) 733-2050

February 2, 1988

Mr.

Dear :

On Monday, March 14, the North Carolina Commission will host our 2nd Bicentennial Leadership Conference at the Radisson Plaza Hotel in Raleigh. The purpose of the Conference once again is to assist county committees in your efforts to plan programs and activities for the 1988 Bicentennial year. I hope you will be able to attend.

In 1988, North Carolina will celebrate the ratification of the Constitution (11 of the 13 states concurring) and our own decision, at the Hillsborough Convention, to withhold approval until Congress added a Bill of Rights. The great issues of government and liberty we debated in 1788 are no less important, nor less compelling, today. So I'm looking forward to a very interesting and satisfying year of work for the Commission, and for the county committees.

Our Conference program March 14 will begin with an overview of the events of 1788--the Federalist and Antifederalist campaigns, who led them, why they took the positions they did, and how it all came out at Hillsborough.

We'll also share with you our plans for a 1988 Hillsborough Convention in July that will involve all the county committees, as well as other events of the 1988 agenda.

Following the opening session on Hillsborough, and lunch, we'll have workshops on local programs. This will be a chance to talk with our panel leaders, and each other, about the kinds of activities your committee can undertake this year. The workshops will cover programs about contemporary Constitutional issues and about Constitutional history (including how to research your county's contributions). We'll also talk about programs for school audiences.

Within our ranks of 100 committees, we've been responsible for an incredible variety of programs up to this point, so I suspect our best sources of ideas will be one another. There'll be time to exchange thoughts during each workshop, and also during an informal reception at the end of the day.

Supplies of pocket Constitutions, posters, and materials relating to the Hillsborough Convention will be available for you to take back to your committee.

Registration for the Conference will start at 10 a.m., and the first session is at 11. We'll finish up the formal program by 3:30 p.m., and the reception is planned for the final hour.

Our space for the Conference is limited, and early registrations would be most helpful. As in 1987, we ask that you limit your committee's delegation to three people if at all possible. If more members want to come, please call our office and we'll do our best to accommodate you.

I look forward to seeing you on March 14.

With best regards,

Gerry Hancock

P.S. If you would like to arrive in Raleigh Sunday, March 13, the Radisson is offering our registrants a special room rate of \$42 for that night and Monday night. Call the Radisson at (919) 834-9900 for reservations; specify that you are with the Bicentennial Leadership Conference.



North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution

Robert B. Jordan, III
Chairman

Zebulon D. Colley

Judge S. Barus

Charles M. Beall

Joseph Branch

C. Robert Brawley

Doris T. Caldwell

Sam J. Ervin, III

Elizabeth B. Fletcher

John Hope Franklin

Harry Gatton

Elizabeth Hair

Jack Hunt

Vernon G. James

J. Wesley Jones

Janice S. Ladley

Daniel T. Lilley

Charles W. Lowry

James F. Richardson

McNeill Smith

W. David Stedman

Gerry Hancock

Director

February 12, 1988

TO: County Bicentennial Committee Chairs
FROM: N.C. Bicentennial Commission Staff
RE: Materials Available at Bicentennial Leadership Conference, March 14

The Commission staff will distribute materials to county committees attending the Bicentennial Leadership Conference on March 14. At the conclusion of the afternoon workshops, each county committee chairperson (or someone you designate) will receive a standard package containing:

- *100 pocket Constitutions
- *20 N.C. ratification posters
- *50 speakers bureau brochures
- *25 N.C. Commission newsletters
- *50 copies of a special pamphlet "The Great Debate of 1788"
- *5 1988 Bicentennial calendars

If you, or a member of your committee, plan to attend the conference, and your committee requires a larger quantity of any of the materials to be provided in the standard package, please let us know by March 1 and we will try to accommodate your needs.

532 N. Wilmington St.
Raleigh, NC 27604
Telephone: (919) 733-2050



North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution

532 N. Wilmington St. • Raleigh, N. C. 27604

Telephone: (919) 733-2050

Lt. Governor Robert B. Jordan, III
Chairman

Gerry Hancock
Director

TO: All County Bicentennial Committee Chairs
FROM: N.C. Bicentennial Commission Staff
RE: March 2, 1988 Update

March 14 Bicentennial Leadership Conference Agenda:

Please find enclosed the agenda for the Bicentennial Leadership Conference to be held at the Radisson Plaza in downtown Raleigh on Monday, March 14. An agenda has been mailed to all those who registered by the March 1 deadline and to all county bicentennial committee chairpersons.

If there is anyone from your county who has not registered, but would still like to attend the conference, please let us know immediately so that we can try to accommodate them.

We have also enclosed a map of downtown Raleigh for your information.

Historic Albemarle Tours Constitution Program:

The N.C. Commission is supporting the Historic Albemarle Tours Constitution program- a recreated 1788 town meeting, to take place in five northeastern locations within the Historic Albemarle tour route. All of the programs begin at 7:30 p.m.

Program presentation dates and locations:

March 24	Thursday	Halifax	St. Mark's Episcopal Church
March 29	Tuesday	Tarboro	Calvary Episcopal Church
April 14	Thursday	Bath	St. Thomas Church
April 21	Thursday	Elizabeth City	Museum of the Albemarle
April 25	Monday	Edenton	Old County Courthouse

REMINDER:

Since your county bicentennial committee has received official authorization from your county commissioners, the N.C. Commission and the Federal Commission to coordinate bicentennial activities for your county, your committee can recognize officially local non-profit groups, organizations and institutions that wish to sponsor bicentennial programs. Your county committee can designate these non-profit bicentennial projects and authorize them to use the Federal Commission logo in accordance with the regulations outlined in the enclosed flyer.

You can also authorize these non-profit projects to use the N.C. Commission logo. The Commission and others using the logo are, however, prohibited by law "from selling, leasing, or otherwise granting to any corporation or private person the right to use it in connection with the production or manufacture of any commercial goods, as part of an advertisement promoting any commercial goods or services, or as part of any endorsement for any such goods or services" (G.S. 143-563).



North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution

532 N. Wilmington St. • Raleigh, N. C. 27604

Telephone: (919) 733-2050

Lt. Governor Robert B. Jordan, III

Chairman

Gerry Hancock
Director

TO: County Bicentennial Committee Chairs
FROM: N.C. Bicentennial Commission Staff
RE: April 18, 1988 Update

HILLSBOROUGH COMMEMORATION SET FOR JULY 22-24:

YOU ARE INVITED to send 2 delegates to a commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the Hillsborough Convention of 1788, where North Carolina delegates first considered whether our state should ratify the United States Constitution and join the Union.

This statewide event will occur Friday evening, July 22 through Sunday morning, July 24. Friday evening's activities, including the second annual Sam J. Ervin Address and Dinner, will be held at the Sheraton University in Durham, where all delegates will stay during the weekend.

Saturday's events will take place in Hillsborough. During the day, all delegates will participate in a Jefferson Meeting (described below) and attend an outdoor celebration on the South Lawn of the Old Courthouse Square. This celebration will include professional actors recreating the Federalist-Antifederalist debates of 1788, 18th century musical entertainment and crafts demonstrations, and regionally appropriate foods. Saturday night, all delegates will be invited to attend The Twelfth Lantern, a dramatic reenactment of the 1788 Hillsborough Convention, sponsored by the Orange County Bicentennial Committee. We will wrap up the weekend with a breakfast on Sunday morning at the Sheraton University.

Delegates will be responsible for their transportation and hotel accommodations, but the Commission will provide all meals and all of the events are free of charge. YOU WILL RECEIVE A REGISTRATION FORM AND A DETAILED SCHEDULE SOON!

PREPARING FOR HILLSBOROUGH:

We would like each county to send 2 delegates to Hillsborough. You can select these delegates in any way that you deem appropriate. The delegate selection process can be part of a program commemorating the Hillsborough Convention. REMEMBER, YOU CAN APPLY FOR JOINT GRANT MONEY TO FUND YOUR PROJECT! If you want to sponsor a program and need our help, please call us collect at 919-733-2050.

THE JEFFERSON MEETING:

The Jefferson Meeting is what a constitutional convention would look like if delegates were to gather to discuss the adequacy for contemporary American society of the Constitution and its provisions for government. We will be discussing four issues at Hillsborough:

- * Article V and Amendment by Convention--Discussion of the Implications of Calling a National Constitutional Convention
- * Direct Democracy and Representative Government--Discussion of Proposals for a National Initiative and Referendum Process
- * The Veto and Separation of Powers--Discussion of Proposals to Institute Item and Legislative Veto Powers
- * Campaigns, Money and the Public Good--Discussion of Proposals to Limit Campaign Contributions and Expenditures.

At the Hillsborough Jefferson Meeting, each delegate will participate in the discussion of one of these topics. They will receive, in advance, an appropriate discussion guide.



OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
RALEIGH 27611

ROBERT B. JORDAN III
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

May 16, 1988

Mrs.

Dear :

I'm writing to invite two representatives of your county's Bicentennial Committee to participate as official delegates to the 200th anniversary commemoration of the Hillsborough Convention, to be held in Hillsborough and Durham the weekend of July 22-24.

As you know, delegates to the Hillsborough Convention of 1788 voted to withhold North Carolina's ratification of the Constitution until it could be amended to include a Bill of Rights. In taking that stand, they helped put our new nation on a solid foundation by insisting that the Constitution recognize the fundamental values of civil and religious liberty.

Thus, the Hillsborough Commemoration is one of the most important activities we will undertake as a State Commission, and I know every county Bicentennial Committee will want to be represented. Service as a delegate will be enjoyable; more than that, it will be a meaningful way to celebrate the principles for which the Hillsborough delegates stood.

The method of selecting your official representatives is up to your committee. The Commission staff can answer any questions you may have, including arrangements for spouses. Please do not hesitate to call them at 919-733-2050.

Delegates will be housed for the weekend at the Sheraton University Hotel in Durham. A Delegates' Reception and Dinner at the hotel on Friday evening, July 22, will begin the weekend. Festivities Saturday, July 23, in Historic Hillsborough will include a public fair, the Delegates' "Jefferson Meeting on the Constitution," and an original play, "The 12th Lantern," by the writer Nancy Henderson, produced by the Orange County Bicentennial Committee. The final event will be breakfast at the hotel Sunday morning, July 24.

The Sheraton University is providing a special room rate for our delegates, as you will see on the attached registration forms. All meals and events will be free of charge to delegates.

The Hillsborough Convention was a unique event in our history. I look forward to marking it with your committee's delegates the weekend of July 22-24.

With best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R.B.J." followed by "Bob Jordan" underneath.

DELEGATES' "JEFFERSON MEETING ON THE CONSTITUTION"
July 22 and July 23, 1988

A Jefferson Meeting is an organized discussion of issues related to the Constitution. It is not a debate, and no votes are taken. Participants are not assumed to be experts -- rather, a Jefferson Meeting is a learning experience for all who take part.

Each Hillsborough delegate will be assigned to a Jefferson Meeting caucus group on one of the four issues to be discussed.
Please list your preferences on the registration form.

The four issues/caucuses are:

- 1) Should the Constitution be amended to limit contributions and spending for political campaigns?
- 2) Should the Constitution be amended to allow citizens' initiative & referendum -- that is, national laws could be made by a process of citizens' petitions and voting outside the established legislative process?
- 3) Under Article V of the Constitution, two-thirds of the State Legislatures can call a national "Convention for Proposing Amendments" -- a second Philadelphia Convention. Should Article V be amended to eliminate this provision?
- 4) Should the Constitution be amended to give the President a line-item veto budget veto? Should Congress have a "legislative veto" over regulations adopted by Executive agencies?

By July 15, each delegate will receive a booklet with information on the issue to which he or she is assigned. The booklets are published by the Jefferson Foundation, Washington, DC.

On July 22-23, the Jefferson Meeting schedule will be as follows:

July 22, 9 p.m. (Following dinner) First meeting of caucus groups, under the direction of a discussion leader. Presentation of the issue. Expression of opinions by the delegates. Caucuses divide into "pro" and "con" delegates.

July 23, 9 a.m. (During and after breakfast) Second meeting of caucus groups. "Pro" and "con" delegates organize their points with the assistance of the discussion leader.

July 23, 12 noon (At Hillsborough) Plenary Jefferson Meeting, with Presiding Officer. Full discussion of the four issues in turn, with "pro" and "con" delegates on each taking the lead. The meeting is scheduled for 12-4 pm, with a 1 hour lunch break.

NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION ON THE BICENTENNIAL
OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

CELEBRATION AT HILLSBOROUGH
AND
JEFFERSON MEETING ON THE CONSTITUTION

July 22-24, 1988

Sheraton University Center
At Morreene Road and U.S. 15-501, Durham
And
Courthouse Square, Downtown Hillsborough

DELEGATE REGISTRATION FORM
(For official county delegates only)

Name _____ Day Phone _____

Address _____
(Street or Route Number) (City)

_____ (County) (Zip Code)

Please list your first and second choice from among the Jefferson Meeting discussion groups. The four groups are A) Campaign Finance B) National Initiative & Referendum C) Amendment by Constitutional Convention D) Line Item and Legislative Vetoes (see the enclosed Jefferson Meeting outline):

First choice _____ Second choice _____

Delegates should make reservations at the Sheraton University Center, 919-383-8575, by JULY 8 (Don't forget to say that you are with the Celebration at Hillsborough, so that you can get the special room rate of \$42.00/night, single or double).

Please return this form to:

North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial
of the United States Constitution
The Jordan House
532 North Wilmington Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27604

Phone number: 919-733-2050



North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution

532 N. Wilmington St. • Raleigh, N. C. 27604

Telephone: (919) 733-2050

Lt. Governor Robert B. Jordan, III
Chairman

Gerry Hancock
Director

TO: County Bicentennial Committee Chairs
FROM: N.C. Bicentennial Commission Staff
RE: June 23, 1988

HILLSBOROUGH CELEBRATION SET; JUDGE PREYER TO SPEAK.

The "Celebration at Hillsborough" July 22-23-24 is shaping up as a memorable weekend. Our goal is to honor the spirit of the Hillsborough Convention in ways that are both informative and fun -- for our delegates, for visitors to Hillsborough, and for all who hear about Hillsborough as the result of the events there.

Please be sure your committee's delegates return their registration forms so we can assign them to caucuses and send the necessary discussion materials in advance. Also, delegates who are planning to stay at the Sheraton University should call by July 8 to assure the special "Celebration" room rate of \$42/night, single or double.

Here's an update on the "Celebration":

1. L. RICHARDSON PREYER, former federal judge and Congressman, will deliver the 2nd Annual Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr. Address at the Delegates' Dinner Friday evening, July 22, the kickoff event of the weekend. Judge Preyer is one of our State's foremost citizens in the very best sense of that word: we're honored that he has accepted our invitation.
2. Tickets are available for three performances of "THE TWELFTH LANTERN," THE ORANGE COUNTY COMMITTEE'S PLAY depicting the events of Hillsborough, 1788. Our delegates will attend Saturday night, July 23, at 8.* Opening night is Friday, also at 8. The finale is a Sunday matinee at 3. Location is the auditorium at Orange High School in Hillsborough. Tickets are \$5 (\$3 for children under 12), and they can be reserved by sending a check made out to the "Orange County Constitutional Bicentennial Commission" c/o Court Square Shoppe, 108 S. Churton St., Hillsborough NC 27278. Remember to specify the performance for which you are ordering. Mail order tickets will be held at the box office. Or, call 919-732-4501 for ticket locations in and near Hillsborough.

"The Twelfth Lantern" was written for the Orange County Committee by Nancy Wallace Henderson, with music by Charles Horton. It has a cast of about 30, including delegates to the Convention (Jones, Iredell et al.) and Hillsborough townsfolk: the combination produces serious discussion of the issues ... and some not-so-serious exchanges as well!

* Delegates' tickets have already been purchased by the Commission, but encourage other members of your committee or your friends to attend.

(Over)

3. By the way, those of you in the **WTVD-CHANNEL 11 VIEWING AREA** will be getting sneak previews of the play via two 30-second public service announcements the station has made promoting the Hillsborough Celebration. The PSA's feature members of "The Twelfth Lantern" cast.

Listen, too, for **A SERIES OF RADIO PSA's** made and distributed by the Commission that discuss the historic importance of the Hillsborough Convention. Four 30-second spots will be sent next week to radio stations statewide. Two additional spots about "The Twelfth Lantern" and the "On the Square" celebration are going out to stations in a seven-county area around Hillsborough.

4. The general public is invited to the "**ON THE SQUARE" CELEBRATION**" Saturday, July 23. "On the Square" features entertainment and crafts demonstrations reflecting our nation's beginnings. Among the participants will be: the 6th North Carolina Reenactment Society; the Historic Albemarle Troupe (depicting the political characters of 1788); traditional fiddler Lauchlin Shaw and his band; spiritual singers The Badgett Sisters; The Society for Performance on Original Instruments; The Shape Note Singers of Orange County; The Carrboro Jazz Ensemble; and numerous artisans from Hillsborough and its environs demonstrating traditional weaving, quilting, caning and other crafts.

"On the Square" is set for 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. on the grounds of the Old Court House in the center of Hillsborough. The events are free of charge. Food and refreshments will be for sale by participating vendors. (Our delegates will get a chance to sample the entertainment during a one-hour lunch break midway through the "Jefferson Meeting on the Constitution," which will take place across the street in the New Court House. More on the Jefferson Meeting below.)

Visitors to Hillsborough on Saturday are also invited to take a walking tour of the town's historic landmarks. More than 100 structures from the 18th and early 19th centuries still stand, including a dozen on the National Register of Historic Places. Some 75 are designated on a walking guide issued by the Orange County Historical Museum -- a number will be open to guests from 11 to 4. At the Museum, an exhibit of documents related to the Constitution and North Carolina's ratification will be on display.

5. The concluding event Saturday will be the **UNVEILING BY THE ORANGE COUNTY BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE OF AN HISTORIC MARKER** for the site of the 1788 Convention. Ceremonies will begin at 5 p.m. The marker will be placed behind the Orange County Historical Museum on the corner of Churton and Tryon Streets, just up from the Old Court House square. The building in which the convention was held burned down, and was replaced in 1816 by a Presbyterian Church and cemetery that still stands. The 5 p.m. program will take place in the Church.

6. County delegates will receive their **JEFFERSON MEETING ASSIGNMENTS AND BRIEFING MATERIALS** around July 1. The briefing booklets are designed to be read in about 30 minutes each -- there will not be a test! The idea of the booklets is that all participants will be working from the same basic set of facts (augmented, of course, by personal experience and knowledge) in forming their opinions on the questions to be discussed.

The four discussion topics, to repeat, are A) Campaign Finance; B) National Initiative & Referendum; C) Amendment by Constitutional Convention; D) Line-Item and Legislative Vetoes.

* * *



North Carolina Commission on the
Bicentennial of the United States Constitution

532 N. Wilmington St. • Raleigh, N. C. 27604

Telephone: (919) 733-2050

Lt. Governor Robert B. Jordan, III
Chairman

Gerry Hancock
Director

TO: County Bicentennial Committee Chairs
FROM: N. C. Bicentennial Commission Staff
RE: August 26, 1988 Update

KEEP THOSE CARDS AND LETTERS (AND !! PICTURES !!) COMING.

We're starting on a newsletter, and need your help. Let us know about programs you've held or plan to hold in '88. Send it to us in writing, or call it in to Bob Geary. And if you have photos -- color or black-and-white -- please send them along ... we'll use as many as we can.

CONSTITUTION WEEK IS SEPTEMBER 17-23.

Our Commission has mailed copies of "The Great Debate of '88" brochure, and our poster "North Carolina Celebrates the Constitution," to all of the 1,971 public and private schools in the state ... we've asked the principals to encourage special lessons on the Federalist-Antifederalist debate. Your committee members may want to offer their assistance.

250,000 PENNIES FOR YOUR THOUGHTS (IF THEY'RE CONSTITUTIONAL).

That translates to \$2,500 available to your committee for community programs on the Constitution that are A) educational and B) involve some participation by adult audiences.

The money is available through the Joint Initiative of the NC Humanities Council and our Commission. Your program(s) can be co-sponsored with as many other civic groups as you like -- it spreads the work around, and spreads the word to potential participants; you may want to seek out ideas for programs from these groups before you finalize your plans.

Several committees have obtained funds already ... if yours has not, the door is open through the end of 1989. We want as many committees as possible to qualify for this money -- just call, and we'll make the process as easy as possible.

(over)

(All of you received a package of materials explaining the Joint Initiative some months ago ... and you may have concluded from its heft and small print that it could best be enjoyed at a later date. Take it out! It looks more forbidding than it is! Or call our office, and we'll boil it down to the nub.)

250,000 PENNIES, PART II ("FOR AGES TO COME").

One program you can sponsor and know it will be funded under the Joint Initiative is the Humanities Council's own "For Ages to Come." This is a series of four public "conversations" that could be held, say, every Tuesday for a month in your public library, museum or community college. The subjects, quickly, are 1) "American Values" 2) "Families and the Constitution" 3) "Economic Liberties" and 4) "Voting."

The Council organizes the program, and provides the discussion leaders ... your committee's job is to promote it, drum up a crowd, and arrange for publicity. A Council representative will come out and talk to any committees interested in "For Ages to Come." Call us, or the Council directly at 919-334-5325.

ALSO on the subject of programs funded through the Initiative, one Jefferson Meeting on the Constitution took place in Asheville in March, co-sponsored by the Buncombe County Committee and a number of its neighboring committees; two more are planned for October (Polk County) and November (Mecklenburg County). Those of you who participated in the Jefferson Meeting at Hillsborough will recognize that it makes a very attractive project for county committees. And that leads us to:

THE LAST WORD FROM HILLSBOROUGH* ...

On all fronts, the "Celebration at Hillsborough" July 22-24 was a terrific success. "The Twelfth Lantern," the Orange County Committee's play about the Hillsborough Convention of 1788, entertained more than 1,500 patrons at three performances ... a smash! We're guesstimating (based on programs given out) that over 2,000 turned out "On the Square" for the daytime entertainment Saturday, a number held down somewhat by the weather ... it poured all around Hillsborough all day, but (miraculously) held off in town until mid-afternoon ... kudos to the 6th NC Historic Reenactment Society, the Historic Albemarle (Federalists vs. Antifederalists) Troupe, and all the other performers and crafts people.

A full house of 300+ heard Judge Richardson Freyer's thoughtful Ervin Address Friday evening at dinner, and about 130 delegates took part Friday night and Saturday in the Jefferson Meeting ... Judge Sarah Parker sent us home Sunday morning with an excellent valedictory.

(over)

News coverage of the Hillsborough events was extensive throughout the week, and as a result the story of the '88 Convention was heard throughout the State.

We appreciate the participation of all our county committee delegates, who made the Jefferson Meeting so outstanding ... and we congratulate a very hard-working Orange County Committee on a tremendous contribution to the Bicentennial celebration. Oddly, the site of the 1788 Convention was unmarked until July 23 ... the monument dedicated by the Committee that day can also serve as a reminder of all their good work.

* Enclosed are the broadsides used by our Federalist and Anti-federalist troupers as they worked the crowds "On the Square."

... AND THE FIRST WORD ABOUT FAYETTEVILLE.

Since the Hillsborough Convention refused to ratify the Constitution without a Bill of Rights, it fell to a second Ratification Convention to do the honors. November 21, 1989 will be the 200th anniversary of the Fayetteville Convention's decision to accept the document and "re-join" the United States. The Convention also chartered the University of North Carolina and ceded the territory that is now Tennessee. And shortly thereafter, the General Assembly, also meeting in Fayetteville, ratified the 10 Bill of Rights amendments passed by the new Congress. It was quite a time, and Fayetteville will have quite a celebration to cap the Bicentennial period in North Carolina.

The Cumberland County Bicentennial Committee is already hard at work on a plan for November '89, and once again will seek -- through our staff -- to involve participants from all the county committees. If you have suggestions to make on that subject, please don't hesitate to pass them along to us in Raleigh.

FEDERAL COMMISSION PLANS THREE-STATE CONFERENCE FOR OCTOBER 7.

The federal Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution plans to host a day-long planning workshop for teachers and community organizers October 7 in Raleigh. The agenda for the program is being put together -- you should be getting an invitation from them shortly.



North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution

Robert B. Jordan, III
Chairman

Zebulon D. Alley

Juliet S. Barrus

Charles M. Beall

Joseph Branch

C. Robert Brawley

John T. Caldwell

Sam J. Ervin, III

Elisabeth B. Fletcher

John Hope Franklin

Harry Gatton

Elizabeth Hair

Jack Hunt

Vernon G. James

J. Wesley Jones

Janice S. Ladley

Daniel T. Lilley

Charles W. Lowry

James F. Richardson

McNeill Smith

W. David Stedman

Gerry Hancock
Director

December 7, 1988

To County Bicentennial Committee Chairs:

In a few weeks, some of you will be contacted by an attorney in your area who represents the Young Lawyers Division of the North Carolina Bar Association.

The YLD, with financial help from our Commission, is the sponsor of several Bicentennial programs for students. These include poster contests in the early elementary grades, essay contests at the junior high school level, and a Moot Court competition for high school students. The YLD programs are active in about 50 counties. County winners compete in statewide contests.

We would like to encourage you, and your committees, to participate in YLD's programs if you are asked to do so. One way to help is to contact teachers -- they're the key to getting students to enter. A second way is to help judge the entries and the Moot Court. A third way is to recognize the winners with a prize (you may want to invite the local newspapers to take a picture and write a story, or arrange to send them a picture and story). The prize can be as simple as a blue ribbon, a certificate, or a small savings bond.

Anything you can do will be very much appreciated by us.

532 N. Wilmington St.
Raleigh, NC 27604
Telephone: (919) 733-2050

Sincerely,

Bob Geary
Assistant Director

CC: NC Commission Members

J. Robert Elster
Bill Moore



North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution

532 N. Wilmington St. • Raleigh, N. C. 27604

Telephone: (919) 733-2050

Lt. Governor Robert B. Jordan, III
Chairman

Gerry Hancock
Director

TO: COUNTY BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE CHAIRS
FROM: N.C. BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION STAFF
RE: DECEMBER 7, 1988 UPDATE

1989 IS THE GRAND FINALE -- NORTH CAROLINA RATIFIES! Our three-year celebration will end with a bang, and we want all 100 county committees to be in on it. So here's an outline of our plans, and some ideas for county programs, under the theme:

"VISIONS OF '89: FREEDOM, OPPORTUNITY, COMMUNITY"

After "The Great Debate of '88," our theme for next year is "Visions of '89: Freedom, Opportunity, Community." We think it expresses in a few words the rich meaning of the events that took place in North Carolina in the last two months of 1789.

The key date is November 21, 1989, the 200th Anniversary of our Ratification of the Constitution. Then in December, we celebrate the 200th anniversaries of our Ratification of the Bill of Rights; the original University of North Carolina charter; and our cession to the United States of the territory that became Tennessee. All of these decisions were made in Fayetteville -- the first by the Ratification Convention, the last three by the General Assembly (some officials were elected to both).

Thus, in a four-week period 200 years ago, North Carolinians embraced three fundamental ideals:

- > that self-government is the means by which communities of people (and of states) identify and pursue common goals;
- > that government fosters the common good when it creates new opportunities for citizens;
- > that government -- that is, the community -- must respect and preserve the rights and personal freedoms of each citizen.

Our goal in 1989 is to get all of North Carolina thinking about how these three great values have shaped our history ... and about how they apply in contemporary politics and government.

- over -

"VISIONS OF '89" -- STATEWIDE EVENTS

The major elements of the statewide "Visions of '89" program will be:

1. The Fayetteville-Cumberland County Committee will sponsor a series of events (a show, art and historic exhibits, a parade, etc.) in November, culminating with a major ceremony and celebration on Tuesday, November 21 at the old Market House. The committee is raising \$500,000 to renovate the Market House, which occupies the site where the Constitution was ratified. We'll circulate a detailed schedule soon.

2. Our Commission will co-sponsor, with other interested organizations, a series of "Visions of '89" Conferences" around the state next fall. Each Conference will focus on a contemporary question relevant to our 1989 theme. (For example, two of our committees are combining to run a conference on First Amendment issues -- in fact, our series is an outgrowth of their initiative.)

(The details for this series should be in place in about a month, at which time we'll be issuing a formal announcement and Request for Proposals from potential sponsors. In the meantime, if your committee [or the local college, museum, library, or civic group] is interested in sponsorship, give us a call -- no obligation! -- and we'll fill you in on what we have in mind.)

3. Our Commission will sponsor a series of "Visions of '89" seminars for high school students" next fall -- our plans call for day-long seminars in four regions of the state.

4. Our Commission has two publications in the works that will help shape public understanding of the events of 1789. The first is a bound, softcover book, "A Proud Heritage," by historian John Cavanagh, detailing the events that took place in Fayetteville. An initial printing of 3,000 is planned for distribution to public libraries statewide and for use in Fayetteville.

The second is a pamphlet, "Visions of '89" (similar to "The Great Debate of '88") on the facts and issues of our Year of Ratification in brief. We'll distribute quantities to the schools, libraries and civic groups throughout the state -- and, of course, to you. Our target, as in '88, is an initial distribution in the spring (for awareness) and a larger follow-up distribution next fall when use will be heaviest.

5. Our Commission will undertake a major promotional effort next fall, including television, radio and newspapers. In that regard, we'll want to include in our publicity as many county programs as possible -- but to do so, we'll need to know the Event-Place-and-Date(s) of your fall programs several months in advance (ideally by May, or June at the latest).

"VISIONS OF '89" -- COUNTY PROGRAMS

As always, it's up to you and your committee to decide how to mark our Ratification Year locally. The full gamut of activities you've undertaken in '87 and '88 -- parades, flag-raising ceremonies, school assemblies, beautification and "living legacy" projects, speakers bureaus -- all are appropriate to commemorate our "Visions of '89."

- more -

Two specific, Fayetteville-related items for you to consider:

- a) The Fayetteville-Cumberland County Committee will be inviting all the county committees to send representatives to their celebrations. As soon as the agenda is firm, we'll fill you in.
- b) The Fayetteville organizers have commissioned a musical show, called "Cool Spring," that will play throughout November at the Cape Fear Regional Theater. ("Cool Spring" is the name of a place in town.) The show will tell the tale of 1789 in vignettes-and-song. Its authors have Broadway and recording credits galore, so we're looking for a smash! It may be that a small "road show" (5-6 performers) will tour the state prior to November. If that happens, your committee may want to sponsor a local appearance. Again, we'll keep you informed as the show progresses.

Also, we'd like you to think about running a town-meeting style event in your county next fall -- something you might call "The _____ County Constitution Forum: Visions of '89." Here's the basic idea:

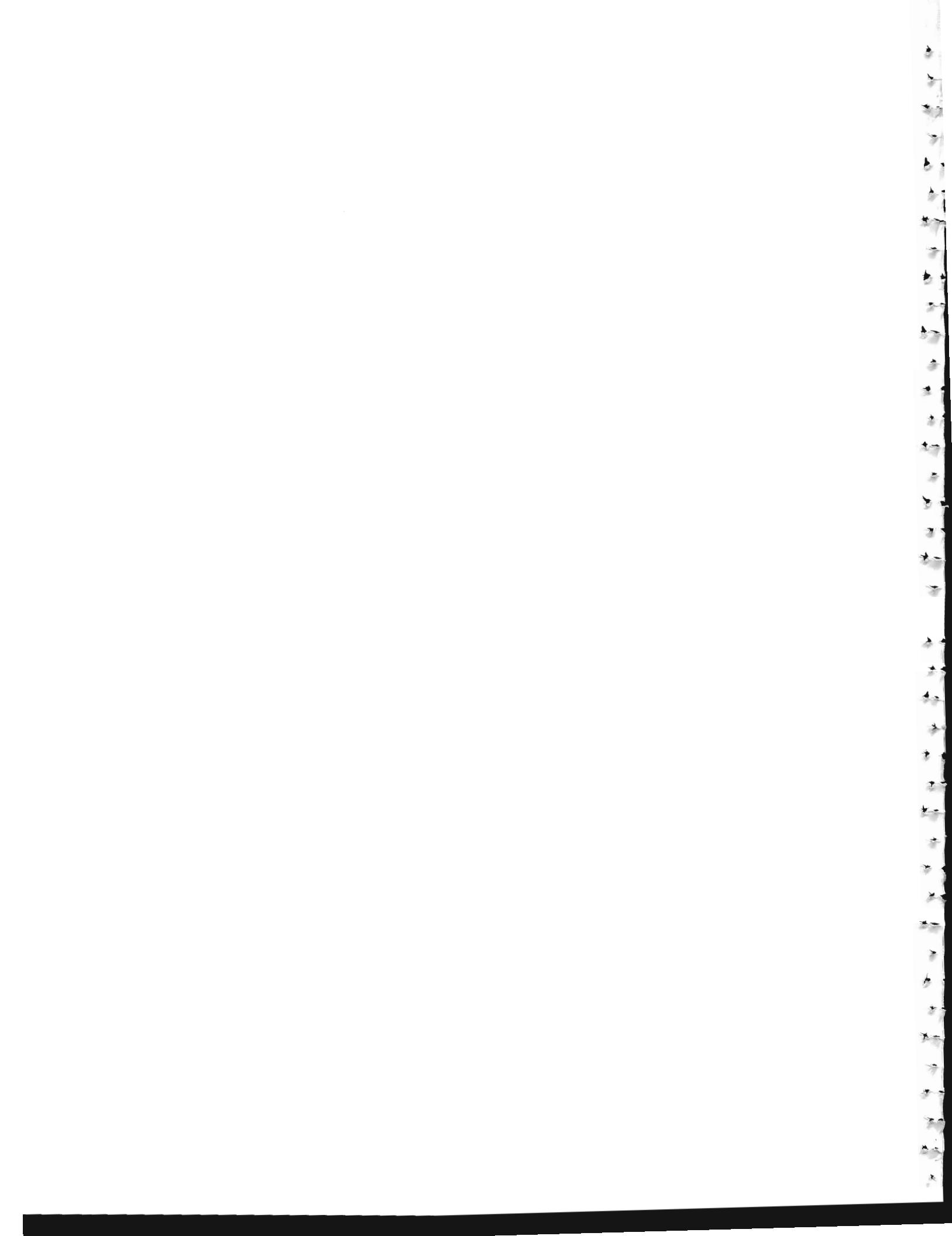
- a) Put together a panel of "experts" -- judges, lawyers, legislators, historians, journalists, etc.
- b) Invite an "audience," including other local officials, teachers, and especially students.
- c) Get your county's Ted Koppel to be moderator.
- d) Invite the general public to be in the audience as well.
- e) Go at it, with the experts taking questions from the audience and the moderator on the state of the Constitution -- and "Freedom, Opportunity, Community" in our nation and our state -- 200 years after North Carolina signed on.

By the way, this kind of "County Forum" would definitely qualify for funding under our Joint Initiative with the NC Humanities Council. The money could be spent to engage an outside expert or two, and/or to print up fliers and invitations to attract your audience.

Until '89,

HAPPY HOLIDAYS!!! Earle, Rob, Bob, Georgia and Gerry.

P.S. Ringing up 100 county chairs on the phone is a daunting task for us. But we do welcome your calls, and encourage you to let us know what you're planning, what you might be planning, any problems you're having -- and please, CALL COLLECT.





North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution

Robert B. Jordan, III
Chairman

April 5, 1988

Zebulon D. Alley

Juliet S. Barrus

Charles M. Beall

Joseph Branch

C. Robert Brawley

John T. Caldwell

Sam J. Ervin, III

Elisabeth B. Fletcher

John Hope Franklin

Harry Gatton

Elizabeth Hair

Jack Hunt

Vernon G. James

J. Wesley Jones

Janice S. Ladley

Daniel T. Lilley

Charles W. Lowry

James F. Richardson

McNeill Smith

W. David Stedman

Gerry Hancock
Director

532 N. Wilmington St.
Raleigh, NC 27604
Telephone: (919) 733-2050

TO: Eastern N.C. County Bicentennial Committees
FROM: N.C. Bicentennial Commission Staff
RE: Recreated 1788 Town Meeting

In the March 2 Update, we told you about the Historic Albemarle Tours Constitution program--a recreated 1788 town meeting taking place at five eastern North Carolina sites in March and April. After the last Tour performance April 25, this excellent production is available to come to your county.

For your information, we have enclosed a copy of a promotional poster that describes the production and gives you the presentation dates and locations. If you are interested in scheduling a performance in your county, contact Cliff Tyndall at the Eastern Office of the State Division of Archives and History, 117 West Fifth Street, Greenville, NC 27858. 919/752-7778.

Because of the cost involved, you may want to consider co-sponsoring this production with one or more of your neighboring county bicentennial committees. You may also wish to apply for funding through the Joint Grant Program of the Commission and the North Carolina Humanities Council. Applications for funds must meet the guidelines as set out in the North Carolina Humanities Council's Project Development Guide (you received this Guide, an application form, and a cover memo explaining the grant program this past December).

If you have any questions, please contact the Commission staff at 919-733-2050. Please feel free to call collect.

HISTORIC ALBEMARLE TOUR, INC.

presents



Freedom or Tyranny

A Town Meeting To Discuss Our Proposed National Constitution

You are invited to participate in a recreated 1788 town meeting in northeastern North Carolina where period characters will debate the newly-proposed national Constitution. Discover the reasons many North Carolinians feared this document and see why the establishment of a strong national government became such a volatile issue in this state. Relive the controversies and emotions of this fascinating period in our nation's history.

Dr. Fred Ragan, Professor of History at East Carolina University, will introduce each program and will afterwards challenge the audience to examine the Constitution more closely. Using the Albemarle region as a specific example, participants will be asked to discuss both present and future issues involving Constitutional questions. A reception will follow this discussion.

PRESENTATION DATES & LOCATIONS

ALL PROGRAMS BEGIN AT 7:30 P.M. • ALL PRESENTATIONS ARE FREE

March 24	HALIFAX	St. Mark's Episcopal Church
March 29	TARBORO	Cheshire Parish House; Calvary Episcopal Church
April 14	BATH	St. Thomas Church
April 21	ELIZABETH CITY	Museum of the Albemarle
April 25	EDENTON	Old Courthouse

This special program commemorating the 200th anniversary of the United States Constitution is funded by the North Carolina Humanities Council, the North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution and the Northeastern Historic Places Office.

For additional information please contact:
EASTERN OFFICE—ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
117 West 5th Street, Greenville, NC 27858, Phone 752-7778

APPENDIX F

Page 18...GARNER NEWS...Wednesday, March 2, 1988



WE THE PEOPLE — North Garner Junior High School students and staff enjoy the bicentennial exhibit displayed in the school library through March 4. The eighth

and ninth-graders visited the exhibit and Mary Craven Poteat, NGJH librarian, explained the message of the democratic depiction. (GN photo by Deneen Winters.)

FEB 11 1988

Symposium to focus on U.S. Constitution

The United States Constitution will come under intense scrutiny for two days next week as North Carolina Wesleyan College in Rocky Mount conducts its Spring Symposium.

The topic for this year's symposium, an annual event at the liberal arts school, is: "How Well Is the Constitution Working?"

Symposium events, including lectures, discussions, and films, will be conducted Feb. 17 and 18 beginning at 9 a.m. each day. Each event will try to determine how well the Constitution is working on global, national, and local levels.

Special guests for the symposium will include North Carolina Court of Appeals Judge Charles Beeton, Jon Wiant, deputy assistant secretary of state for intelligence coordination, and Ferrell Guillory, associate editor of the News and Observer.

Other participants are Rocky Mount Mayor Fred Turnage, Judge Quentin Sumner, Maj. Willie Williams of the Rocky Mount Police Department, local attorney Sarah Patterson, area school board members, Ken Ripley, editor and publisher of the Spring Hope Enterprise,

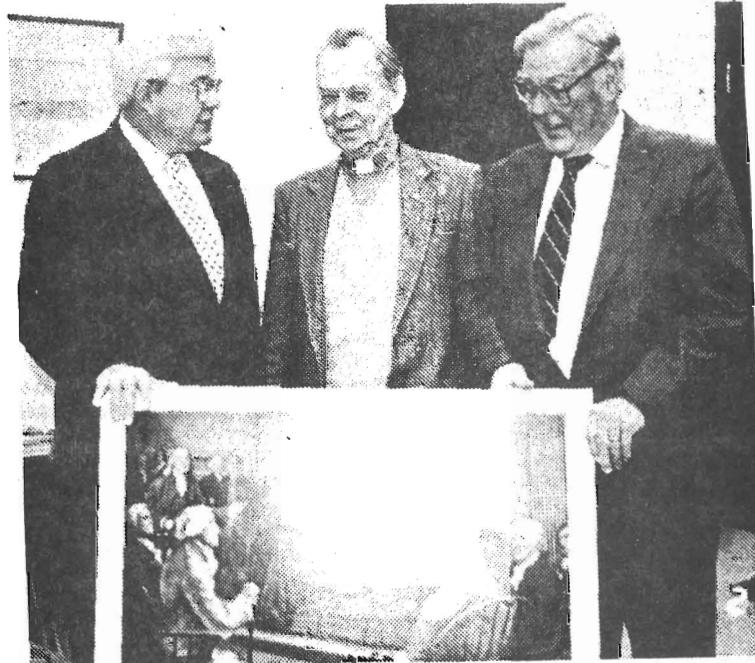
Richard Whiting of the Evening Telegram, Butch Pindell of Channel 47 and WEED Radio, Tom Knight of WEED, and Wesleyan faculty and students.

Becton, as keynote speaker, will begin the symposium at 9 a.m. Wednesday in Everett Hall. Other events Wednesday include a showing of the film "The Times of Harvey Milk," a talk on the separation of church and state by Guillory, a panel discussion on how the Constitution is working in the Rocky Mount area, a panel discussion on how the First Amendment applies to high school students, and a showing of the film "All the President's Men."

Thursday's events begin with Wiant's 9 a.m. Everett Hall lecture on the role of the intelligence community in an open society. Also scheduled for the 18th are a showing of the film "The Front," a panel discussion on the Constitution and the local media, a panel discussion by members of the Wesleyan community, and another showing of "All the President's Men."

All symposium events are free and are open to the public. For more information and a complete schedule, call the college at 977-7171, ext. 350 or 285.

FEB 19 88



Stone, left, receives painting of the signing of the Constitution from Lowry, center, and Wyatt.

SCC gets art to mark bicentennial

"North Carolina is fortunate in being one of the few states in the nation to have county committees and especially fortunate in that each of the state's 100 counties has profited from an active bicentennial committee."

So said Sandhills Community College President Raymond Stone in accepting for the college a painting depicting the signing of the Constitution.

"I am especially proud to be part of a county whose bicentennial committee has been so active. This painting commemorating the signing of the country's most important document will hang in a place of honor at Sandhills."

The presentation was made by Dr. Charles W. Lowry, representing the state Bicentennial Commission, and Micajah R. Wyatt, chairman of the Moore County Bicentennial Committee.

In making the presentation, Wyatt, who is a retired professor of history at Sandhills Community College, noted, "We would like students to be ever mindful of the importance of the Constitution as a long-surviving document providing the framework under which we are governed. This document is a heritage from a time in American political life when there was an overabundance of able men."

The painting, which was donated by West Publishing Co. and distributed by the national bicentennial committee, has been provided to all area schools with the assistance of the Moore County Board of Commissioners, which paid for its framing.

In addition, the college was presented with two posters describing North Carolina's relationship to the Constitution and with several small copies of the Constitution.

OBSERVER NEWS
ENTERPRISE
NEWTON, N.C.

MAR 02 88



Students celebrate the Constitution

Fourth graders at Mountain View Elementary School recently visited the past through a musical presentation of "Celebrate the Constitution." They dressed in costumes and the nation's colors as they told the story behind the birth of the nation. Delegates from the nation's initial states

joined their classmates in the finale by spelling out the country's name. Shown inset is Jack Geitner who played George Washington as he listened to members of the first Congress as they debate the Constitution.

MAR 10 88

Troy Students To Take Part In Bicentennial Conference

The 1988 Constitution Bicentennial Leadership Conference, sponsored by the North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, will be held March 14 at the

Radisson Hotel in Raleigh.

U.S. Representatives David Price will open the program. Rep. Price, a former professor of political science at Duke University, is a noted author on the American political process.

1789.

Conference registration will begin at 10 a.m., with sessions scheduled from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. For more information, please call 919-733-2050.

Lt. Gov. Bob Jordan, the commission chairman, and Fred Schwengel, former eight-term Iowa congressman who is now president of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society, will be the luncheon speakers. Schwengel's remarks will accompany a special showing by Charlotte artist James Cromartie of his new painting of the United States Capitol.

Also on the luncheon program is "Shhh...We're Writing the Constitution," a play performed by kindergarten and first-grade students from Troy Elementary School in Montgomery County.

The purpose of the Conference is to plan programs and events commemorating the 200th anniversary of the ratification of the Constitution.

Those attending will include the volunteer leaders of county Bicentennial Committees throughout the state and representatives of civic and professional organizations that are working with the state Bicentennial Commission.

Workshops will focus on programs for school and public audiences and on the resources available to sponsoring groups.

The history of the Constitution's ratification is of special interest in North Carolina, where Antifederalists opposed to the Constitution were stronger and more vocal than in any other state.

In July, 1788 the North Carolina Convention, meeting in Hillsborough, voted against ratifying the Constitution until it included a Bill of Rights. For the next 16 months, while the new federal government was formed, North Carolina remained officially apart from the United States. Only after Congress had submitted a Bill of Rights to the states did a second state convention, meeting in Fayetteville, vote to ratify the Constitution in November,

MAR 30 1988



Staff photo by Elbert Kannard

Town Meeting

Tarboro citizens were as engaged in debate over the ratification of the U.S. Constitution 200 years ago as those in other parts of the state and nation. Modern citizens were taken back to that time Tuesday night at Cheshire Parish House, Calvary Episcopal Church, during the Historic Albemarle Tour's presentation of "Freedom or Tyranny: A Town Meeting to Discuss Our Proposed National Constitution." The local Arts Council, Historical Society and Constitution Bicentennial Committee also helped in the special observance of the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution which was made possible by grants from the N.C. Humanities Council, the N.C. Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution and Northeastern Historic Places Office.

DUPLIN TIMES-
PROGRESS SENTINEL
KENANSVILLE, N.C.

MAR 31 88

Page 12

The Duplin Times-Progress Sentinel, March 31, 1988



Grady Students Learn About Constitution

Charles Ingram, a Kenansville attorney, was guest speaker for the fifth grade class of Shirley Outlaw and the eighth grade class of Janice Grady at B.F. Grady School. The presentation by Ingram focused on the origin, content and the writers of the United States Constitution. Ingram is pictured above with B.F. Grady students during his recent presentation.



Students Selected

Social Studies students at Scotland High school selected to attend the 1988 Student Symposium on the United States Constitution are Beth Willard, Kelly Powell, Kim Beane, and Celeste Smith.

Students To Attend Symposium

Four students at Scotland High have been selected to attend the 1988 Student Symposium on the United States Constitution and the Presidency.

Kim Beane, Beth Willard, Kelly Powell and Celeste Smith are attending the day long symposium being held today at the Bordeaux Convention Center in Fayetteville.

Social Studies Department chairman Spencer Willard will accompany the students and serve as a seminar leader.

The symposium is sponsored by the North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, the Division of Social Studies and the South Central Regional Education Center.

The purpose of the symposium is to honor outstanding Social Studies teachers and their students, to give students exposure to outstanding historians and Constitutional scholars, to highlight the continuing celebration of the Bicentennial of

the United States Constitution in a Presidential Election Year, and to give students experience in examining important Constitutional documents in a structured seminar setting.

The students will have an opportunity to hear Professor Ralph

Ketchum, Political Scientist, Syracuse University; Professor James David Barber, Political Scientist, Duke University; and Professor William Leuchtenberg, Historian, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

MAY 12 1988

Justice To Speak At Jefferson Meeting

From Staff Reports
Should a constitutional convention be held to propose amendments to the Constitution, or should the process of constitutional revision be confined — as in the past — to amendments initiated by Congress?

A noted North Carolina Supreme Court justice, two Superior Court judges and a candidate for Congress will moderate discussion on that question and others at a Jefferson Meeting this weekend in Asheville.

Former Supreme Court Chief Justice Rhoda Billings will be the keynote speaker at a banquet kicking off the Jefferson Meeting at 6 p.m. Friday at the Great Smokies Hilton.

The four moderators will also speak at the banquet before delegates divide into "issue committees" to examine a particular proposal for changing the Constitution.

The general session of the Jefferson Meeting will convene at 9:30 a.m. Saturday in Carmichael Lecture Hall on the campus of UNCA.

Moderators will be Supreme Court Associate Justice Harry C. Martin, Superior Court judges Bruce R. Briggs and Lamar Gudger, and



BILLINGS



BRIGGS



GUDGER



MARTIN



TAYLOR

congressional candidate Charles H. Taylor.

Briggs, Gudger and Taylor are former state legislators, and Gudger has also served in Congress.

Four issues relating to constitutional changes will be debated at the Saturday session, which is open to the public. Martin will moderate debate on implications of calling a constitutional convention; Briggs, national initiative and referendum; Gudger, the electoral college; and Taylor, campaign spending and "the public good."

"The Jefferson Meeting is very similar to what a constitutional convention would look like if delegates were assembled to discuss the adequacy for contemporary American society of the Constitution and its provisions for government," said George Humphries, chairman of the Buncombe County Bicentennial Committee.

Humphries said the committee, in collaboration with the N.C. Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution and the N.C. Humanities Council, has invited each of 22 Western North Carolina counties to send two delegates to participate in the Jefferson Meeting.

M. Greenwood Edney, co-chairman of the committee, said each county committee is encouraged to invite at least 10 people to accompany its two delegates to the Saturday session.

"This will be the first community-based meeting in the state," said Edney, a Buncombe County schoolteacher. "The Bicentennial is not over, and we as educators and leaders have to keep the best hope of mankind in the minds and thoughts of the people of North Carolina."

Edney said a few tickets to the Friday night banquet at \$18 each are still available, and that Kyla Fain at 645-7196 will take reservations.

JUN 02 88



Staff photo by Janet Huston

Turning back pages

Professional actors take observers back 200 years during a Wednesday night debate of the "newly proposed" U.S. Constitution. The special re-enactment of the 1788 town meeting commemorating the 200th anniversary of the Constitution was conducted in the U.S. District Courtroom in New Bern.

Court threatens delicate balance of federalism, analyst says

American Assembly meets in Chapel Hill to discuss Constitution

By LIZ LUCAS
The Chapel Hill Herald

CHAPEL HILL — Recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court threaten to topple the balance between the federal government and the states, a political analyst said Saturday in Chapel Hill.

Ronald Oakerson, senior analyst of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, told a group of people interested in the U.S. Constitution that the Court has opened the door for Congress to preempt state commerce powers. And that threatens to turn the relationship of legal independence between the federal and state governments into a relationship of federal government dominance, he said.

Oakerson was one of about 45 attorneys, scholars, politicians and others with a deep concern for the U.S. Constitution who convened Friday for the mid-Atlantic regional meeting of the American Assembly. The meeting was hosted by the N.C. Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Institute of Govern-

ment. It attracted to UNC participants from seven states and the District of Columbia.

Not everyone agreed with Oakerson's analysis, but Rob Sikorski, associate director for research and program for the N.C. Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, said discussion was the aim of the meeting. Participants are concerned with the constitutional tests that lie ahead for the United States.

"We're trying to get a sense as to what issues are of continuing importance between the people and the Constitution," Sikorski said.

During a plenary session today, the group will draft a statement outlining issues they found of interest.

Sikorski said it is hoped that the regional meeting will "set an agenda for continuing discussion by the average citizen on the Constitutional issues of immediate importance."

The state's celebration of the Constitution's bicentennial is a good way to spark debate about the document and its place in modern America.

"This is a good initial vehicle to get people in our state and others talking about the Constitution, get them excited," Sikor-

ski said.

The regional meeting follows a national meeting of the American Assembly in 1987 that focused on the efficiency of the document to govern the country 200 years after it was written.

Oakerson, who commented on the 1985 Supreme Court ruling *Garcia vs San Antonio Metro Transit*, feared the ever increasing role of the federal government in state and local decisions.

"That could incrementally cause state governments to become dependent on the federal government in much the same way local governments are dependent on the state legislatures," Oakerson said. Congress, in effect, would have the power to "micromanage" state government, he said, citing some already existing examples such as the federally-initiated 65-mile-per-hour speed limit on some interstates.

"The end result may be that the wonderful innovation we celebrate today as an aspect of federalism may be stifled by the high cost of getting Congress to act," he said.

The American Assembly was founded by Dwight Eisenhower in the 1950s,



The Chapel Hill Herald/Susan Tiede

Jeff Powell, center, leads talk about statement on Constitution group will issue

Sikorski explained, to engage national leaders in discussion, debate and reflection on contemporary issues. Typically, the national body meets followed by regional meetings to

discuss its findings.

Participants this weekend are discussing questions about the effectiveness of the Constitution in today's society.

Several participants noted that the Constitution today has evolved beyond what its framers envisaged, but agreed that it is still a very workable document.

'We Want Freedom'

WE WANT FREEDOM
SUMMER OF 1788



From left, debaters Jerry Bumbaugh, Tony Blanton, Bob Fryer and Gerard Davidson

Program on slate

"We Want Freedom," will be presented at 7:30 p.m. Thursday and Friday in the Cleveland Community College Auditorium.

A part of Cleveland County's observance of the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, the programs will be presented by the Cleveland County Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution.

The 200th anniversary of the signing of the constitution was celebrated on Sept. 17, 1987, but the Constitution wasn't ratified until two years after it was signed. National observance of the Bicentennial will continue to focus on key developments leading to ratification.

In North Carolina, 1988 marks the bicentennial of a Constitutional Convention held in Hillsborough July 21 through July 31, 1788. Delegates from across the state attended that convention and voted against ratification of the Constitution because it did not include a Bill of Rights. North Carolina didn't ratify the Constitution until a second convention in Fayetteville in 1789.

The citizens of Lincoln and Rutherford counties met to debate the ratification issues and elect delegates to the Hillsborough convention. (Cleveland County was formed from portions of Lincoln and Rutherford in 1841.)

Thursday night's program will feature a dramatic reenactment of a Federalist vs. Anti-Federalist debate of what might have been argued by the delegates preceding the

Hillsborough convention. The debate reenactment was written by Virginia Greene DePriest. Participants will include Jerry Bumbaugh, Gerard Davidson, Tony Blanton, Bob Fryar, Danny Dedmon, Larry McIntyre, Haley Dedmon, W.H. Lutz, Jerry Cook, Bo Wagner and Dan Nantz.

Vocalists for the program will include Leonard Davis, Don Greene, Wagner, Bumbaugh, Lucille Gardner, Minnie Pearl Ramseur, Margaret Ratterree, Tammy Patterson, Raymond Brewton, Kenneth Ramseur Jr., Ronnie Diamond, Robert Ponder, the Rev. Billy House and Jeff Bridges. Pianist Bob Stephens and drummer Ronnie Diamond will accompany the singers. Dottie McIntyre and Mrs. DePriest are directors.

Following the debate, Dr. Bobby Moss, former Limestone College history professor, will summarize arguments for and against ratification of the Constitution. The audience will be allowed to ask questions and will be asked to vote for or against the proposed Constitution. Ted Hall will serve as host for the evening and Tom Poston will be moderator.

Friday evening's program will include a brief overview of the Constitution by Dr. Gordon McKinney, Western Carolina University history professor. Folklorist Marilyn McMinn-McCredie will perform folk songs and folk tales from the 1775-1800 period.

The programs are free to the public.



From left, Davidson, Dan Nantz, Bumbaugh and Bo Wagner in a scene



From left Bo Wagner, Danny Dedmon and Dan Nantz are shown rehearsing an audience scene for Thursday night's program on the debate between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists.

RECORD & LANDMARK
STATESVILLE, N. C.

JUL 10 88



HONOR BESTOWED — Judy Lazenby, left, representing the Weekend in the Village committee and co-chairman of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution committee, is shown presenting Chad Speaks with a framed certificate of appreciation for his outstanding volunteer help with Weekend in the Village and, for his involvement in the community, a copy of the U.S. Constitution, a "We the People" pin, and bicentennial poster. Judy Hix, Chad's teacher at Northview School, is at the right. Chad worked from early in the morning to late in the evening both days of the festival doing what needed to be done. Mrs. Lazenby, in her address, challenged all the graduating sixth graders to become involved in their community.

JUL 17-88



Nell Rittenbury—CHN

Members of the 'Twelfth Lantern' cast perform a scene from the play, to be performed next weekend

Hillsborough set for history lesson

By MICHELLE EFIRD
Staff Writer

Visitors from across the state will converge on Hillsborough next weekend to observe the 200th anniversary of an historic occasion.

In 1788, delegates from each county in the state came to Hillsborough in efforts to ratify the U.S. constitution, and this weekend delegates will again make that journey to participate in a mock convention.

Delegates will spend the weekend at the Sheraton University Center in Durham. At a dinner Friday night L. Richardson Preyer of Greensboro, a former federal judge and congressman, will give the second annual Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. Address on the constitution.

After dinner, the delegates will divide into four groups to discuss constitutional issues.

Saturday morning they will travel to the Orange County Court House in Hillsborough to participate in the main event — a mock constitutional convention, debating issues pertinent

to today's politics. Delegates are expected to discuss four major issues — the financing of congressional campaigns, alternatives to present law-making procedures, line-item budget vetoes for the president and changing constitutional policy regarding amendments.

Orange County's delegates are Anna Bair of Durham, and Clarence Jones of Hillsborough.

Bair said Friday she is looking forward to the weekend festivities because the constitution is something she's long been interested in.

"I wrote my master's thesis on Samuel Johnston and the ratification of the U.S. Constitution, and I'm most anxious to recreate the convention," Bair said.

Bair said she was especially pleased about all of the festivities planned for Hillsborough, to go along with the delegates' convention. "The constitution isn't exciting for everyone," she said. "Some may even think it's boring."

By hosting other events such as music, crafts and even a play, performed by local talent, she said, the constitutional convention process can

be exciting for the rest of the public.

"The Twelfth Lantern" will be presented Friday and Saturday at 8 p.m. and Sunday at 3 p.m. at Orange High School in Hillsborough. The play is a reenactment of the constitutional convention of 1788. "Celebrities" in the drama include Orange County Commissioner John Hartwell, who will portray former Gov. Samuel Johnston.

Tickets are \$5 for adults and \$3 for children under 12. They can be purchased at the door prior to each performance or in advance at the Chapel Hill Chamber of Commerce, A Southern Season, Viking Travel and The Whistlestop.

Other festivities will be held Saturday in downtown Hillsborough beginning at 11 a.m.

Events on the outdoor stage (along downtown Churton Street) include:

- 11 a.m. — Opening ceremonies with Lt. Gov. Bob Jordan and Hillsborough Mayor Fred Cates.

(See Historic, page 10A)

★ Historic

(Continued from page 1A)

- 11:15 a.m. — Sixth North Carolina Reenactment Society — performance with 18th-century instruments, including the violin, hammer dulcimer and flute.

- 12 p.m. — Lauchlin Shaw and Band — traditional Piedmont tunes on the fiddle, guitar and banjo.

- 1 p.m. — The Badgett Sisters — ensemble harmony on traditional black spirituals and hymns.

- 2 p.m. — Triangle Brass Trio — classical and popular American songs on trumpet, trombone and French horn.

- 3 p.m. — Carrboro Jazz Ensemble: American jazz, sponsored by the Orange County Recreation and Parks Department.

Events inside The Old Court House on Churton Street include:

- 11:30 p.m. — Society for Performance on Original Instruments: 18th-century chamber pieces on harpsichord, cello and violin.

- Piedmont Shape-Note Singers — early American sacred songs, odes and patriotic anthems.

At 5 p.m. an historic marker will be dedicated at the site of the original 1788 convention. N.C. Representative Joe Hackney will speak.

JUL 24 88

1788 debates taught lesson, says Jordan

Showed value of vigorous, free discussion

By MYRA G. KNIGHT
The Chapel Hill Herald

HILLSBOROUGH —

North Carolinians may have been slow to ratify the U.S. Constitution, but through the discussion that led to the document's rejection in 1788, the state provided an early lesson on the value of vigorous debate, Lt. Gov. Bob Jordan told a Hillsborough audience Saturday.

The Constitution we have today, he said, is a product of viewpoints expressed by both those who favored its adoption, the Federalists, the those who spoke against it, the Anti-Federalists.

"Two hundred years after the Hillsborough Convention, we can see that the Federalists were right, and the Anti-Federalists were right," Jordan said. "The Federalists were right because we needed a Constitution, and the Anti-Federalists were right because we needed a Bill of Rights."

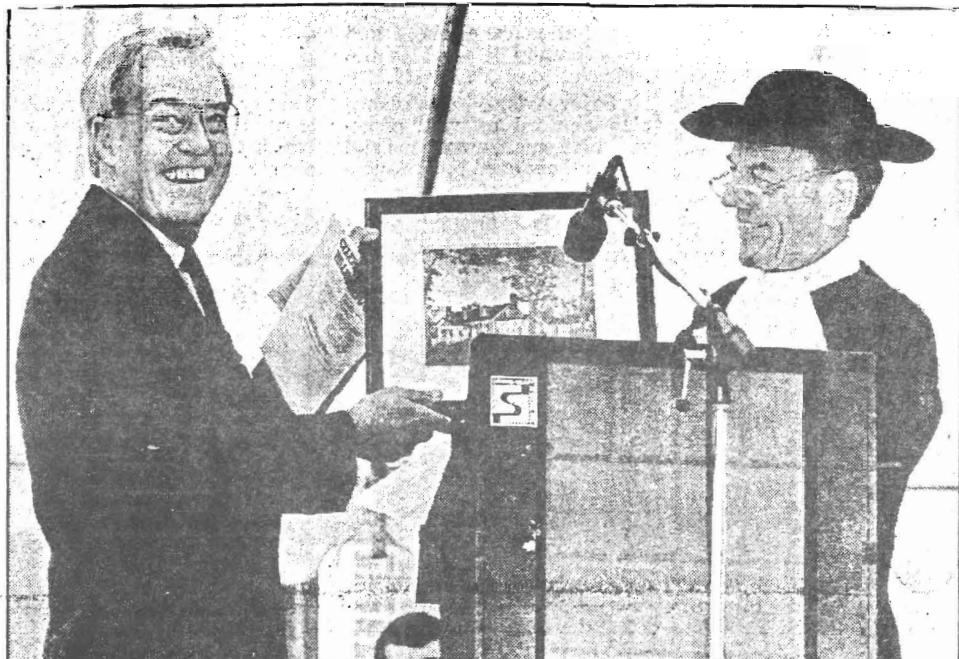
Jordan's remarks came at

"Historic Hillsborough Day," a celebration sponsored by the N.C. Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. The celebration commemorated the meeting of the Hillsborough Convention of 1788, during which county representatives from North Carolina rejected the newly drafted U.S. Constitution because it did not include a basic outline of citizen's rights. When a Bill of Rights was added later, the state ratified the document and joined the Union.

Jordan told celebrants Saturday that the nation had benefitted from the lesson and continued to incorporate opposing viewpoints in its policies, as seen in the Democratic and Republican party conventions occurring this summer. "The real legacy of Hillsborough is that from free and open debate, our nation finds consensus," he said.

Speeches, 18th century costumes and historic re-enactments were the order of the day, as townspeople and guests from throughout the state celebrated the historic occasion.

The opening ceremonies at 11 a.m. included remarks by Hillsborough Mayor Fred Cates and 4th District U.S. Rep. David Price. Later, the N.C. Historical Re-enactment



The Chapel Hill Herald / Rick Sorenson

Hillsborough Mayor Fred Cates (right) presents Lt. Gov. Bob Jordan a photo of Town Hall

Society set up camp on Old Courthouse Square, and 200 delegates from each North Carolina County debated modern constitutional issues in the town's new Courthouse at a "Jefferson Meeting on the Constitution."

Another major attraction was the exhibition of one of three known copies of the minutes of the Hillsborough Convention. Printed in Edenton in 1789 by Hodge and Wills, printers to the state, the 280-page book now is owned by Aylene Cook, whose husband Robert is the descendant of Col. Thomas Lloyd, an early patriot from the Hillsborough area.

Price told the audience

that the Hillsborough debates gave expression to fears that were both well-founded and unfounded. Among those that were unfounded, he said, were distrust of a strong, centralized government and the desire to keep elected representatives on a short leash, by limiting them to one-year terms.

More appropriate, he said, was the desire for a guarantee of human rights.

"It's entirely fitting in North Carolina and across the country that we reflect not only on the lesson of the philosophy but those of the ratification process that followed," he said.

Cates, who sported knee-breeches, a lace-trimmed shirt and a tri-cornered hat, reminded the audience that Hillsborough had been a hotbed of Revolutionary activity and had played an instrumental role in the state's early history. As the nation enters its third century, he said, it will continue to set an example through efforts to preserve its historical documents and buildings.

"Its proximity to the Research Triangle, its location near three outstanding universities and its location at the vertex of two interstate highways gives our town a new and heightened value of importance," he said.



Richard Jordan / Daily Times-News

Jim Williams, member of the 6th N.C. Reenactment Society, plays a fife

Historic Hillsborough celebrates

By RENEE FULLER
Staff Writer

HILLSBOROUGH — Badgett Sister Connie Steadman told the crowd gathered on the front lawn of the old Hillsborough courthouse that she'd been performing a ritual all day to keep the dark clouds from carrying through with their threats.

Indeed, the rains held until the acappella gospel trio known as the Badgett Sisters finished

singing. Then, as if applause from the heavens, thunder broke and rains doused the celebration at Historic Hillsborough Day on the Square — a weekend-long event commemorating the 250th anniversary of North Carolina's first Constitutional Convention.

A few hearty souls scurried under the huge maple trees and continued to listen to a brass trio playing under a tent. But the majority of the crowd dissipated to cars parked all around the historic town.

See HILLSBOROUGH on page 16A

JUL 23 88

Past presence



Rob Brown / News & Record

Hillsborough historian Clarence Jones at marker set for unveiling today

N.C. celebrates role in history

By JIM SCHLOSSER
Staff Writer

HILLSBOROUGH — They were a defiant bunch who told a young Uncle Sam just what he could do with that new Constitution of his.

Today that Constitution is almost sacred. But exactly 200 years ago in Hillsborough, the document caused tempers to soar like thermometers in summer heat.

More than 260 delegates, with their wives and girlfriends, plus assorted agitators, lobbyists and hangers-on, jammed the small town on the Eno River for a convention to determine whether North Carolina should

The Constitution 200 Years

ratify the Constitution drafted the year before in Philadelphia.

After debating from July 21 to Aug. 2, the Tar Heels reached a decision: Hell no, we won't sign.

(See Constitution A4)

Constitution

From A1

Of the 13 original states, only North Carolina and Rhode Island refused to go along with the Constitution as originally written.

Negative historical moments are rarely celebrated, but today thousands of people are expected to crowd Hillsborough, which is 45 miles east of Greensboro just off Interstate 85. There will be street festivities, a play, speeches, dedication of a historical marker — all commemorating the Big No of 1788.

"It's going to be a big day," says Clarence Jones, a leader in the Hillsborough Historical Society and one of the two "delegates" who will be representing Orange County at the anniversary.

They and delegates from other counties will gather today at 11:30 a.m. at the New Orange County Courthouse and spend most of the day debating up-to-date constitutional issues, such as financing of congressional campaigns.

Play re-enacts convention

Actors will re-enact the convention of 1788 in "The Twelfth Lantern," a play that will be performed at Orange High School in Hillsborough at 8 p.m. today and at 3 p.m. Sunday.

Historians say the state's refusal to endorse the Constitution was understandable and even justified.

North Carolinians weren't entirely satisfied with the weak Articles of Confederation that had attempted to govern the new nation since 1781, but citizens feared even more the proposed new system, with its central government located in some far-away, hard-to-reach national capital.

Most of all, they were alarmed that the Constitution lacked a bill of rights, a listing of guaranteed freedoms.

"What they saw being lost were personal liberties and their rights as Southerners," says Michael Lieneesch, who teaches political science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and who has studied the Hillsborough convention closely.

Ratification vote fails

On Aug. 2, 1788, the vote was taken: 184 to 83 against ratification. The delegates said approval wouldn't come until a bill of rights was added.

The anti-federalists, as those opposing ratification were called, were led by Willie Jones, a cagey behind-the-scenes manipulator from Halifax County. David Caldwell, the famous

Presbyterian minister and educator from Guilford County, was among those siding with Jones.

James Iredell, a brilliant lawyer from Edenton and later a U.S. Supreme Court justice, led the federalists. He argued against a listing of freedoms because future courts might protect only those and not new ones that may be needed. Earlier this year, Supreme Court nominee Robert Bork was called "Iredell's nightmare" because of Bork's view that Americans were guaranteed only those liberties specified by the framers of the Constitution.

Historical accounts are sketchy about the atmosphere that summer in Hillsborough, but it's certain the place was jumping. At least 500 people probably descended on Hillsborough, then a politically important town where the General Assembly occasionally met and where the old Continental Congress had once held a session.

Agitators take to streets

During the convention, agitators took to the streets. Clarence Jones says, "People were standing on stumps regaling the people."

Convention-goers filled the inn and tavern, and many delegates were guests in private homes. Sessions didn't last all day, so there was plenty of free time.

"They probably drank a helluva lot of liquor, I suspect," Jones says.

The convention was held at a public meeting hall that doubled as a church. The wooden structure is gone, and the Hillsborough Presbyterian Church now occupies the site.

But Jones says many Hillsborough homes and buildings survive from the time of the convention, including the Colonial Inn, still a favorite dining place.

There is disagreement among historians on delegate behavior.

Given the reputation of North Carolina politicians back then for slander and fisticuffs during political debate, the Hillsborough convention probably "was exceedingly polite," says Rob Sikorski, executive director of the N.C. Bicentennial on the U.S. Constitution.

But professor Lieneesch says, "They fought a lot. The way I read the minutes, the convention almost broke down at least three times."

He notes references in the minutes to "general commotion."

"I take that to mean shouting matches and that type of thing," he says.

Lieneesch can't imagine delegate

Archibald Maclaine of Wilmington, a federalist, minding his manners.

"He looked down his nose on most everybody," he says. "He was sort of a snooty elitist. He didn't mind calling his opponents rabble and liars."

Even though the vote against the Constitution was lopsided, Sikorski doesn't believe it was a complete thumbs down.

Bill of rights was promised

"They did not reject the Constitution; they suspended ratification until Congress could respond to a list of particulars, including a bill of rights," he says.

Nevertheless, North Carolina was no longer considered part of the Union. The state sent a representative to Congress, but he couldn't vote.

Finally, after Congress promised to add a bill of rights, North Carolina ratified the constitution at a second convention, held in February in November 1789.

Today, Hillsborough's streets will come alive again. Weavers, blacksmiths, quilters and others will demonstrate colonial-era crafts. "Agitators" will roam about recreating the street rhetoric of 1788. Old homes and buildings will be open for tours. Live entertainment will take place on an outdoor stage.

Except for the play, all events are free to the public. Tickets for the play are \$5 for adults and \$3 for children.

JUL 24 88



JOURNAL PHOTO BY BILL McILWAIN

Doug Wright of The Historic Albemarle Troupe argues a point to his fellow conventioneers during the celebration of the constitutional convention in Hillsborough.

Colonial Controversy

Historic Albemarle Troupe Re-Enacts N.C. Debate on Merits of the Constitution

By Bill McIlwain
JOURNAL REPORTER

HILLSBOROUGH

If you ignored the hot dog stand, the passing automobiles, and the 20th-century folks milling around town square, the scene in Hillsborough yesterday might have taken you back to the summer of 1788.

From a crowded corner of the square, a lively debate could be heard as federalists matched wits with anti-federalists who opposed ratification of the U.S. Constitution.

"Under this proposed form of government, the North will dominate the South; our provincial character and individual liberties will be lost forever," shouted Ben Shepard, a member of The Historic Albemarle Troupe.

The troupe set the tone for a celebration of the convention held in Hillsborough 200 years ago when delegates from across North Carolina debated the merits of the Constitu-

tion and decided that it gave too much power to the federal government.

Joey Pollock, another anti-federalist trouper, exclaimed: "I warn you, if it is ratified we will surely wander in the wilderness of tyranny for more than 40 years."

Across the street, in the new Orange County courthouse, a modern debate about constitutional issues was taking place among delegates from across the state. Although the chairman warned that disorderly delegates would be removed by the bailiff, no such action was necessary. Topics such as whether the president should have line-item veto power failed to work the crowd or the delegates into a frenzy.

Jerry Rutledge, a delegate from Walnut Cove, said, "Maybe the ERA (equal rights amendment) would have been more controversial."

In July 1788, controversy was abundant in Hillsborough. The federalists contended that the Constitution

was needed to bind the 13 original states on such matters as defense, trade and taxes. The anti-federalists feared that the Constitution would establish a powerful central government beyond the control of the state legislatures.

The anti-federalists insisted that a bill of rights was needed to guarantee individual liberty.

By a 184-83 vote, the 1788 convention adopted a resolution that North Carolina would not ratify the Constitution unless it included "a declaration of rights, asserting and securing from encroachment the great principles of civil and religious liberty and the unalienable rights of the people."

The next year at a convention in Fayetteville, the Constitution, including the Bill of Rights, was ratified by North Carolina's delegates.

Lt. Gov. Robert B. Jordan III said yesterday: "Two hundred years later, we can see that the federalists were

right. We needed a constitution. And we can see that the anti-federalists were right. We needed a bill of rights also."

On the other side of the square, the sounds of harps and hammer dulcimers playing 18th-century music mingled with the hiss and rumble of passing traffic. The players were members of the Sixth North Carolina Regiment Historical Re-enactment Society. Dressed in the simple style of clothing worn in the colonies, members of the society sat beneath the trees, spinning yarn from raw wool, weaving baskets, making straw hats from rye, and generally acting colonial.

Hartwell "Dusty" Miller of Winston-Salem was dressed in the homespun garb of a soldier.

"We are historians at heart," he said. "We want to portray it well enough so that when people come to see us they think they are back in those days."

The News of Orange County

Serving Orange County since 1893

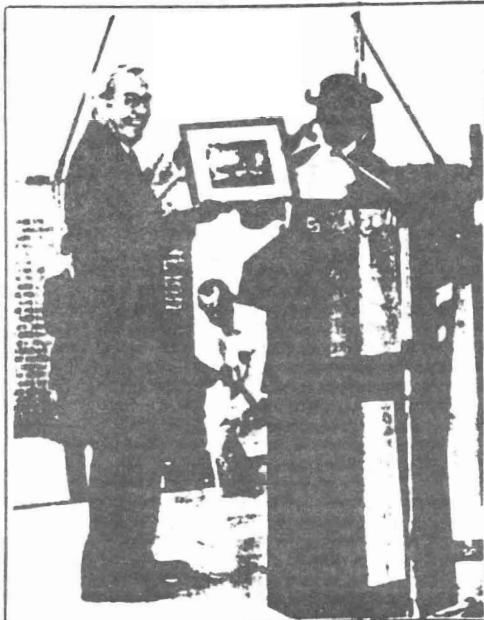
Copyright 1988 Womack Publishing Company, Inc.

Our 95th Year, Number 30

Hillsborough, N.C. Wednesday, July 27, 1988

This week - 18 pages, 2 sections 35¢

Rain doesn't dampen weekend's Bicentennial celebration



Kevin Meredith/The News of Orange County

Hillsborough Mayor Fred Cates, right, presents a picture of Hillsborough Town Hall to Lt. Gov. Bob Jordan during Saturday's opening ceremonies.

By Fritz Ross
Staff Writer

Looking every inch the Lord High Mayor, or like a vision from "The Devil and Daniel Webster," Fred Cates presided over Saturday's opening ceremonies in his own 18th century suit.

Still or again in period clothing that evening, Cates appeared in "The Twelfth Night" as Elijah Battle, engaging in political role-playing with County Commission-er John Hartwell as Gov. Samuel Johnston.

As chairman of the convention, Johnston couldn't participate in the debate, Hartwell said, so he formed a committee of the whole. He then appointed Battle as chairman of the committee in order to participate in the debate "and so Fred could get up there and bang the gavel. I thought that was a nice twist."

In another surprising twist, Hartwell shaved his 18-year-old beard for his role.

Between 400 and 500 people attended each performance of the play, which was produced by the Orange County Constitutional Bicentennial Committee to commemorate Hillsborough's 1788 constitutional convention.

"It was a real credit to them," said Bob Geary, assistant director of

More pictures of the weekend's events appear on page 1B.

the N.C. Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution.

He said delegates told him the play was terrific and for a local volunteer committee to put on a production like that was wonderful. Several of them asked if the script was available.

Tom Roberts hosted a gathering for the cast Sunday night at the Inn at Teardrops.

Despite heavy rains, officials agreed the celebration at Hillsborough was a real success.

According to Geary, 2,000 to 2,500 programs were given out Saturday, so surprisingly many people braved the threatening weather to attend. "I think we were very lucky, considering," Geary said. "It was raining pretty hard east and west of Hillsborough in the morning."

Geary said members of the local committee deserved a pat on the back. "Jo Barbour and Jody Read worked especially hard, and Ken McFarland did a nice job as emcee at the opening ceremony and the play."

McFarland also worked on the dedication ceremony for the new commemorative marker at Hillsbor-

ough Presbyterian Church. Rep. Joe Hackney served as the main speaker.

"The marker was at the heart of all the activities, being at the site where the 1788 convention met, a simply-worded plaque to instruct or remind people," McFarland said.

The Jefferson Meeting held for discussion between the delegates on



Kevin Meredith/The News of Orange County

Allison Willis, a member of the Sixth North Carolina Regiment, a reenactment group on hand Saturday, prepares a corn shuck for dollmaking.

The News of Orange County, Hillsborough, N.C. Wednesday, July 27, 1988-7A

Festival continued from Page 1A

ough Presbyterian Church. Rep. Joe Hackney served as the main speaker.

"The marker was at the heart of all the activities, being at the site where the 1788 convention met, a simply-worded plaque to instruct or remind people," McFarland said.

The Jefferson Meeting held for discussion between the delegates on

contemporary constitutional issues went well, Geary said, and a summary will go out to all the participants.

"It was designed as a learning exercise for better understanding of constitutional issues," Geary said. "It's a living document, still changing. You don't have to amend it to

change it."

The only serious complaint he received from any of the 200 visiting delegates was that more time hadn't been built into their schedule to walk around Hillsborough.

"I saw a lot of people doing just that," Geary said. "I think that was part of the idea of the celebration."

JUL 24 88

Consensus came from debate on Constitution, Jordan says

HILLSBOROUGH (AP) — By rejecting the U.S. Constitution in 1788, North Carolina showed rigorous debate could provide a consensus, Lt. Gov. Bob Jordan said Saturday at the 200th anniversary of the Hillsborough Convention.

The celebration commemorated the meeting of the Hillsborough Convention of 1788, during which county representatives from North Carolina rejected the newly drafted U.S. Constitution because it did not include a basic outline of citizen's rights.

Of the 13 original states, only North Carolina and Rhode Island refused to go along with the Constitution as originally written.

On Aug. 2, 1788, the vote was taken: 184-83 against ratification.

Finally, after Congress promised to add a bill of rights, North Carolina ratified the constitution at a second convention, in November 1789. (The News & Record Saturday incorrectly reported the date of the ratification.)

The Constitution Americans have today, Jordan said, is a product of viewpoints expressed by both those who favored its adoption, the Federalists, and those who spoke against it, the Anti-Federalists.



U.S. Rep. David Price
Fears were founded, unfounded

"Two hundred years after the Hillsborough Convention, we can see that the Federalists were right, and the Anti-Federalists were right," Jordan said. "The Federalists were right because we needed a Constitution, and the

Anti-Federalists were right because we needed a Bill of Rights."

The celebration, sponsored by the N.C. Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, included speeches, 18th-century costumes and historic re-enactments.

The N.C. Historical Re-enactment Society set up camp on Old Courthouse Square, and 200 delegates from each North Carolina county debated modern constitutional issues in the town's new courthouse at a "Jefferson Meeting on the Constitution."

One of three known copies of the minutes of the Hillsborough Convention also was on display.

Rep. David Price, D-N.C., told the audience the Hillsborough debates gave expression to fears both well-founded and unfounded. Among those unfounded, he said, were distrust of a strong, centralized government and the desire to keep elected representatives on a short leash, by limiting them to one-year terms.

"It's entirely fitting in North Carolina and across the country that we reflect not only on the lesson of the philosophy but those of the ratification process that followed," he said.

Stubborn Tar Heels demanded Bill of Rights

By John Wood
Raleigh Bureau Chief

RALEIGH — A newspaper story 200 years ago today might have begun something like this:

"HILLSBOROUGH — Delegates to the Constitutional Convention here have refused to ratify the proposed federal Constitution sent down by Congress from Philadelphia.

The debate pits many of North Carolina's eastern merchants and landed gentry, who support ratification, against small farmers and tradesmen from the Piedmont and mountains, who oppose it.

"Most argue that the document fails to contain a Bill of Rights and thus gives too much authority to the central government. Also at issue are what to do with state debts, who may print money and what taxes to levy."

• • •
North Carolinians, it seems, have al-



We the People

ways been feisty.

They were the first of 13 colonies to vote in 1776 for independence. The year before that they deposed the royal gover-

nor, established a new government, made their own money and formed an army.

Then with a sigh and a confident snap of their dusty britches, they offered help to Virginia and South Carolina in those colonies' less advanced campaigns against England.

On Aug. 1, 1788, Tar Heels again exercised their stubborn spirits. With a vote of 184-83, delegates to the Hillsborough convention sent the Constitution back for repairs. Eleven other states had already ratified it.

The North Carolina delegates wanted a statement that guaranteed certain individual rights, and they were willing to stay out of the union until it was added. The mood of the convention was charged. A new nation was being cut out of clay.

"There was a sense, to steal a phrase, of being present at the creation," said

Please see RIGHTS, 7A

MORNING STAR
WILMINGTON, N.C.

AUG 01 88

Rights

Continued from 1A

Rob Sikorski, a historian with the N.C. Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. "They had a great sense of history, and they knew they were marking an era."

The state held out until November 1789, when a Bill of Rights had been promised. Only then did delegates vote 217-77 to ratify the Constitution and officially number North Carolina among the United States.

Ceremonies this summer in Hillsborough commemorated the stubborn convention 200 years ago. Others next year will finally celebrate the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution.

Knowing something about the character and distribution of North Carolina's residents is important to understanding their politics.

The state numbered about 400,000 people in 1788. Only three of the 13 had more. Yet it lacked a big city, such as Boston or Philadelphia, which could amass the bulk of political power and control the state's voice. In North Carolina, the population and power were scattered evenly and many voices were heard at the convention.

"This was a debate that really got down to the local level," Sikorski said. "It didn't just stay at the Eastern Seaboard."

There may have been many motives, but two camps formed at Hillsborough — the radicals who feared government and opposed the Constitution and the conservatives who yearned for a stronger central authority and supported it.

"Many have tried to assign mo-

tives based on broad general classes and movements," said Jerry Cashion of the state Museum of History. "And yet you find that many people had very personal reasons for being either pro or anti."

Themes do emerge, however. The radicals, led by such men as Willie (rhymes with "highly") Jones of Halifax, were often farmers and tradesmen who had little use for central government.

They needed no sound currency because they could barter with goods. Many had deep religious fears of any type of authority. Others had practical concerns about the type of tax a distant federal government would impose.

For instance, transporting corn was awkward for farmers. Many turned it into whiskey for ease of shipment and storage. Talk of a whiskey tax seemed unfair to them. There was after all no tax on corn.

The conservatives, on the other hand, included some of the state's wealthiest men. They were merchants, lawyers and large property owners who sought a strong central government to assure economic stability. They were led by James Iredell of New Bern, William Davie of Halifax and Archibald MacLaine of Wilmington.

Back then the state just printed money when it needed it without anything like gold or silver to back it up. The scrip, of course, rapidly lost its value. Scholars point out that those who suffered most were those who used it most: the bankers, lawyers and merchants.

"Once the colony began to develop commercially, it also had need for a more certain law . . . than was required in the earlier year," writes Walter Pratt Jr. in an essay on the period for the *Wake Forest Law Review*.

"To the (radicals), written law

represented the intrusion of both law and commerce from outside the small, local community. It represented the loss of local control of justice. To the (conservatives), written law was the epitome of what was required for ordered growth and development."

Moreover, the state owed \$3.6 million to the U.S. treasury, yet annual taxes raised less than \$100,000. And there were other debts from the Revolutionary War. Conservatives thought the national government should assume these. Radicals opposed this because much was owed to northern speculators who they thought had exploited poor veterans.

There were deep philosophical differences, too. The radicals wanted the U.S. Constitution to force elected officials to vote as instructed by their constituents. This, incidentally, remains a little known provision of the N.C. Constitution.

The radicals wanted greater separation of legislative and executive branches. There should be no veto power for the president, they thought. The N.C. Constitution does not grant such authority to the governor. In the end, the conservatives won this debate.

More is known about why the state refused to ratify the Constitution than why it finally did. A secretary recorded the 1788 convention, but none took notes in 1789. The assumption is the promise of a Bill of Rights had something to do with the about-face.

Nevertheless, though they won the Bill of Rights, the radicals lost the fight against presidential veto and federal taxes. Why did they support ratification?

Sikorski thinks their objections may have been quashed by behind-the-scenes promises of property in what's now Tennessee.

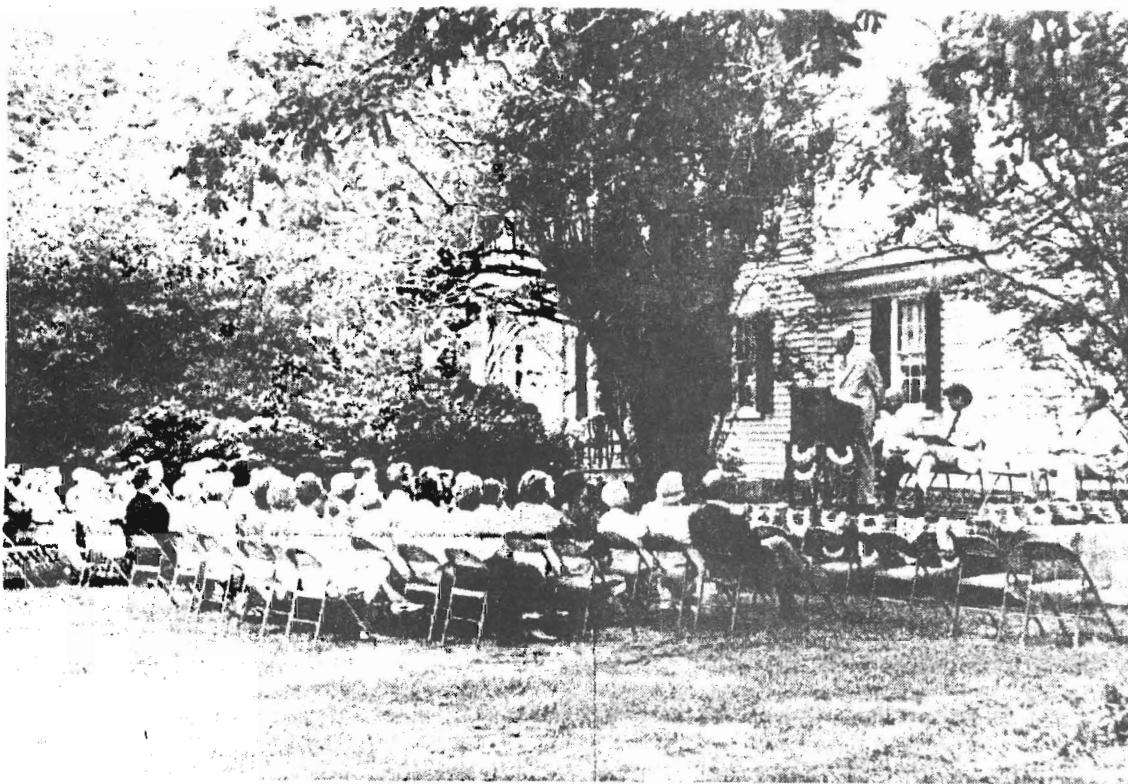
BERTIE
LEDGER-ADVANCE
WINDSOR, N.C.

SEP 01 88

Thursday, September 1, 1988

Bertie Ledger-Advance

g



Constitutional celebration

With historic Woodbourne at Roxobel as the background, this group gathered Saturday morning for the second in a series of three celebrations being held in Bertie marking the 200th anniversary of the United States Constitution. The first program was held at Rosefield in September, 1987, recognizing William Blount as a signer of the Constitution. The Saturday program, featuring Dr. Blackwell

Robinson as did the first, served as a reminder of the Hillsborough Convention of July 21, 1788. Host Tom Norfleet is shown at the podium. Dr. Robinson is behind him at the left and beside him is Roswald Daly, chairman. At the right is Capt. Henry Boschen, who gave the invocation and benediction, and hidden from view is Roxobel Mayor Gary Johnson, who gave the welcome. (Photo by Laura Harrell)

SEP 23 88

A Touch of Class

The Sun-Journal

Friday, September 23, 1988 - A4

Local ninth graders observe Constitution Week with essay contest

In observance of Constitution Week, students in Mrs. Dean Bowen's ninth grade government-economics classes at J.T. Barber Junior High School participated in the essay contest "What It Means to be an American Citizen."

The winning essays include:

AMERICAN FREEDOM ... IS THERE BETTER?

To be an American citizen can mean many different things to different people. To me being a citizen means freedom. I think many people feel the same way I do. To me the word freedom means being able to do what I want as long as it is legal. Being able to express myself without fear of persecution is freedom to me. The country grants "We the people" many different rights that other countries do not have. These rights include freedom of speech, religion and choice.

Freedom of speech is one of my privileges as a citizen. If I spoke out against our president I would not be persecuted for expressing my opinion. However, if I was in a communist country I would be persecuted for speaking out against my country. Soviet human rights leader, Andrei Sakharov, spoke out against nuclear weapons when he realized the arms race was harmful to the safety of our world. He was imprisoned. Nelson Mandela of South Africa spoke out against Apartheid because his people were being treated unfairly. Mandela is in prison.

If we look back in history many people wanted freedom of religion. One reason the pilgrims came to America was for freedom of religion. Hitler's Germany had no freedom of religion for the Jews. In this country we are allowed to worship as we choose and even change our religion. Aren't we a lucky group of people!

Everyday people of all nationalities apply for entry into our country in search of freedom of all sorts. These types of freedom we citizens often take for granted instead of treasuring them. We should not try and take advantage of the privileges that others are fighting and dying for. Now stop and think about it; American freedom ... is there better?

— GERALD BALDWIN
grade 9

PROUD TO BE AN AMERICAN

Being an American citizen is important to me because of the freedoms I am allowed. Some of these freedoms are freedom of speech, freedom to elect government officials and finally the protection of my private property.

First of all, freedom of speech is something to be happy about and proud of. It means we are able to say what we think. Martin Luther King Jr. took full advantage of this freedom in 1955 when he started the civil rights movement. The greatest illustration of this is when King gave his "I Have a Dream" speech. He was able to say what he thought about something without offending

anyone. The important thing is that he was able to bring about the Civil Rights Movement. This was because he spoke out and the government listened.

Secondly, the freedom to elect government officials is unusual but also important. It means I am able to choose who I want to lead my country. In the 1988 elections, if I were able to vote, I would be able to choose between the two candidates George Bush and Michael Dukakis. This is not only a freedom; it is an advantage because if I didn't like one of the candidates, then I can choose another one. I will someday vote, and I know I can make a difference.

Finally, the protection of my private property is an advantage to being an American citizen. In most cases the police need a search warrant before they can go through any of my private property. Examples include my house, my car or anything else I own.

American citizens should be proud of their country because of the freedoms and privileges we are allowed. America has a government unlike any other, and we should always remember that.

— STACEY BECKER
grade 9

WHAT IT MEANS TO BE AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

Being an American citizen means that I am free to do whatever I like as long as I do not break the law or infringe on another person's rights. The U.S. Constitution outlines our basic freedoms in the Bill of Rights. One of those freedoms is the freedom of speech. I also have the right to vote.

Being free to do whatever I like means I do not have to

ask the permission of our government to leave the country to go on a trip. I can choose the job of my choice without the government choosing one for me or giving me a job I do not like. I can buy as much land as I please if I have the money.

I have freedom of speech. I have the right to speak freely of the things that I think are wrong in my community or with my government.

When I become 18, I will have the right to vote for whom I want to be in a political office. I will be able to voice my opinion about our leaders in government.

Being an American citizen is a great privilege and honor. I am happy to know that I can be independent to choose my career or take a trip; I can have the right to speak my opinions; and I will have a chance to vote for our government leaders. That's what being an American citizen means to me.

— CHENITA JACKSON
grade 9

MY RIGHTS AS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

Being an American citizen means more to me than almost anything else. It means that I have freedoms some do not. The freedom of speech, the right to vote and the right to keep and bear arms are three I value most.

The freedom of speech means that I may say anything I want, no matter what anybody else thinks, as long as it does not disturb the peace or endanger national security. I can even criticize the government if I want to.

Voting is the way we Americans choose our leaders. If we could not choose our leaders, this would not be a democracy. In the Soviet Union, the Politburo chooses

one person to run for the position of general secretary. Burma also had one ruling party for nearly half a century. In Mexico there have been allegations of election fraud. The Philippines also has had allegations of election fraud. We are fortunate to live in a democracy with fair elections.

Some people are against the second amendment because they think it does more harm than good, but I believe it is important because it gives us a way to defend our country against anyone who wants to steal our freedoms. The mujahedeen, for example, have kept their Soviet invaders from completely taking over Afghanistan for almost eight years. Owning a fire arm also can help one to defend his home against burglars and murderers. According to a national crime survey, when a robbery victim does not defend himself, he is injured 25 percent of the time. If he resists with a fire arm, that rate falls to 17 percent.

I believe that these are three of the most important freedoms Americans have. If any one of these were to be taken away, this nation could fall as a democracy.

— MICHAEL WOOD
grade 9

WHAT IT MEANS TO BE AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

Being an American citizen gives me many privileges that citizens in other countries do not have. The Constitution gives me the chance to vote. It also allows me to choose my own living conditions. Most importantly my government allows me a fair trial.

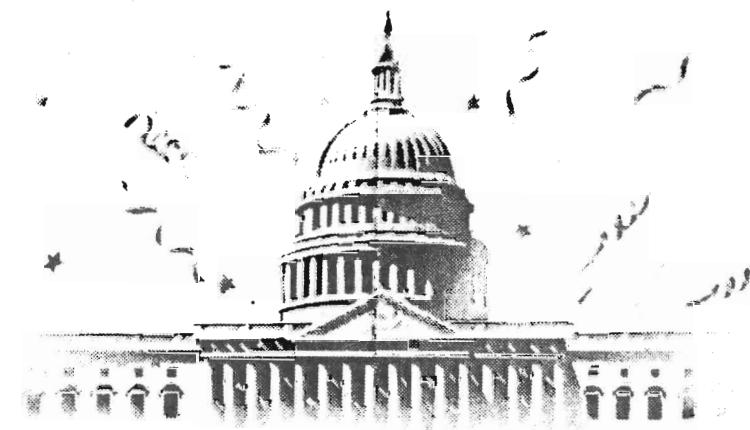
The Bill of Rights allows every American citizen the right to vote after the age of 18. In the upcoming election between George Bush and Michael Dukakis, I will be old enough to vote. However, in the 1992 election I plan on exercising my right to vote. In this way the leaders of America represent the views of the majority of U.S. citizens. Unlike communist countries, the people of the United States decide on laws, what our tax money pays for and the leaders who represent us.

Because of my citizenship, I am allowed to choose my own living conditions. I decide where I want to live. I have the choice to receive a college education or discontinue my schooling. I also have the chance to choose my own career after I finish high school.

My most important privilege is the chance to a fair trial if I am ever arrested. All citizens on trial are innocent until proven guilty. Everyone ever tried in a court of law is allowed a lawyer to defend him or self-representation. Those who can't afford a lawyer are appointed one by the state. The final decision is left with a jury that would not know the person involved in the trial. Every citizen is allowed a fair trial in America.

Being a U.S. citizen means I am allowed to vote, to choose my own living conditions and the right to a fair trial. I am fortunate to live in the United States. I plan on taking advantage of all the privileges given me.

— CRISSY RICHARDSON
grade 9



DAILY REFLECTOR
GREENVILLE, N.C.
19,186

SEP 23 88

In The Area



CONSTITUTION WEEK — Students at Eastern Elementary School celebrated Constitution Week with a balloon launch and flag-raising ceremony Thursday at the school in addition to wearing red, white and blue. State Sen. Tom Taft talks with students at the school

after presenting a brief speech and reading a number of patriotic essays the students had written. (Reflector Photo by Shannon Wolfe).

OCT 10 1988

Constitution celebration educational

Information, not emotion, focus

By KATIE MOSHER
Staff writer

Few birthday parties last five years.

But honoring the U.S. Constitution takes more than a single party with loads of fireworks, said Dr. Harry Lightsey Jr., a member of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution.

"We decided to make it an educational celebration rather than an emotional celebration," said Dr. Lightsey, president of the College of Charleston in Charleston, S.C. He was in Raleigh Friday to speak to a leadership conference for state bicentennial commission members from North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

Planning the constitutional anniversary — especially on the heels of the national bicentennial in 1976 and the more recent 100th birthday of the Statue of Liberty — initially had the national commission a bit frightened, Dr. Lightsey said.

"It was scary — turning 250 million people on to a document." The celebration started in 1987 and will continue through 1989.

The national group decided to emphasize education and turn over much of the celebration to the local and state groups. "It's not necessarily a high visibility approach, but it will pay off in a greater understanding," Dr. Lightsey said.

On the national front, 1989 will include a re-enactment of the inauguration of George Washington as the first president, he said. Also, a national student essay contest will be repeated.

Individual states and local communities also are planning celebrations. "North Carolina has one of the most active commissions in the nation," Dr. Lightsey said.

The state played an important role in demanding the inclusion of individual liberties that were added to the Constitution as the Bill of Rights, he said. "North Carolina and Virginia deserve a lot of credit for the stands they took."

At first, North Carolinians refused to ratify the Constitution.

"The ratification battle in North Carolina was extremely bitter and hard-fought," said N.C. Chief Justice James G. Exum,

Those at the Hillsborough convention in the summer of 1788 were small farmers, religious dissenters and populists "who had a fierce devotion to individual liberties," Justice Exum said. The vote was more than 2-to-1 against ratification.

But the promise of the Bill of Rights swung the pendulum in favor of ratification. On Nov. 21, 1789, the Tar Heel state became the 12th of the 13 original states to ratify the Constitution. The vote was 194 to 77. Just a month later, the Tar Heel state became the third state to ratify the Bill of Rights.

The state's ratification celebration will be in Fayetteville next fall with a parade, special exhibits, lectures and possibly a re-enactment, said Rosalie K. Kelly, co-chairman of the Fayetteville-Cumberland County Bicentennial Commission.

There also will be the premiere of a musical recounting the ratification. It will be written by Bland Simpson of Chapel Hill and include a performance by the Red Clay Ramblers.

The Fayetteville celebration will have a preview in April when the General Assembly comes to town for two days, Mrs. Kelly said.

Other local programs include a "Jefferson Meeting" in Polk County Oct. 28. The meeting will focus on group discussion and debate of proposed constitutional amendments, including limitations on campaign spending and terms of office for the federal judiciary and Congress.

In December, the Wake County commission will sponsor a program on the Electoral College to coincide with the electors official casting of presidential preference.

Gerry Hancock, chairman of the state commission, said that North Carolina's official celebration probably would end in 1989, but that a continuing project is likely.

Sunday, October 2, 1988

Goldsboro News-Argus—13A

Constitution living document that affects our daily lives

Editor's note: This is the first in a series of articles by area residents giving their thoughts on the Constitution which is being celebrated across the nation.

—
By MRS. STERLING WOOTEN

We are presently in the midst of a five-year period in which the commemoration of the Constitution is taking place all across the country. Already a number of events have been presented in our community. A series of public programs reminiscent of the old "town meeting," a celebration in Waynesborough Park, plays, excellent programs in our schools and more are planned.

The opening words of the Declaration of Independence announce the "self-evident truths" that all men are created equal and that they are endowed with certain rights; that

among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. These ideas were not new in 1776. What was new and unique was the ability of Americans to translate these ideas into action.

In the summer of 1788 North Carolinians gathered in Hillsborough to debate whether or not to ratify the newly-drafted Constitution. The debate centered on the need for a bill of rights. The Federalists saw no need to limit the government further; the Anti-Federalists feared a distant government might limit citizens' freedoms. The Anti-Federalists carried the day but in 1789 a second ratification convention met in Fayetteville. By then the Bill of

Rights had been included with the Constitution. This time the delegates voted to join the new government.

This fall a Community Forum will bring together scholars and local citizens, giving us an opportunity to learn about the role of the Constitution in our daily lives, and we will see that it is not only a historical document but a living document.

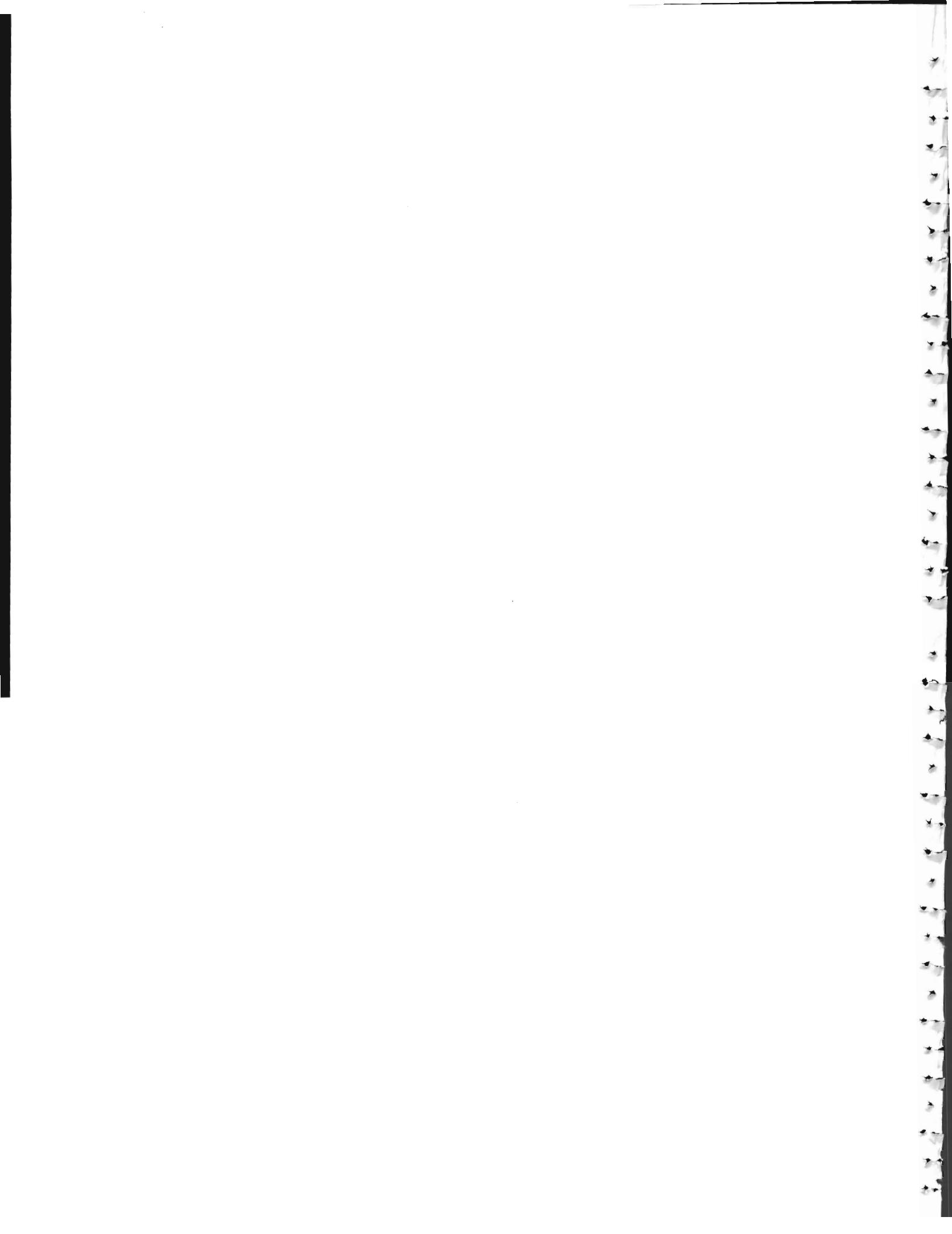
The local Bicentennial Committee has representatives from the Wayne Community College Foundation, the Public Library, area schools, NAACP, Bar Association, Historical Association, Wayne County Museum, DAR and others, many of whom have programs of their own planned.



F-27

Personal Constitution

Members of Norma Griffin's class at North Drive School sign a Constitution that they wrote and wear "Constitution Hats" as part of the five-year commemoration of the U.S. Constitution.
(Staff photo by Joan Jernigan)



DEC 20 88

North Carolina electors maintain old tradition

By KATIE MOSHER

Staff writer

George Bush can claim a distinction that George Washington could not when he became the first president.

Mr. Bush, and his running mate Dan Quayle, received all 13 of North Carolina's Electoral College votes Monday in a ceremony at the Capitol.

Washington didn't receive any of North Carolina's electoral vote in February 1789, the first time he was elected president. The state had not ratified the Constitution and thus didn't even have electors. North Carolina ratified the Constitution in November 1789 and participated in Washington's re-election in 1792, as well as the succeeding 49 electoral votes.

The Electoral College is a constitutional oddity established by the founding fathers to assure that the president and vice president were selected by knowledgeable and distinguished leaders. Each state has electors equal to its number of congressmen and senators.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Quayle, who amassed a 40-state victory Nov. 8, received the 270 electoral votes required for election. A final vote reflecting the 426 electoral votes they earned on Election Day was expected as electors met throughout the day in state capitals across the country.

The results of each state's Electoral College, stored in two mahogany boxes, will be announced at a joint session of Congress Jan. 6. The new president and vice president will be sworn in Jan. 20.

Over the years, the system has evolved so that electors are selected by their respective political parties, and the party which car-



Staff photo by John Rottet

James G. Exum, right, swears in electors at the Capitol

ries the state gets all the electoral votes.

In North Carolina, and 20 other states, electors are bound by state law to vote for the nominee of their party.

The North Carolina law was passed in 1969, after elector Lloyd W. Bailey of Rocky Mount voted for former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, the American Party presidential candidate, in 1968 instead of Richard Nixon, who carried the state.

After the ceremony, elector Roger A. Askew of Ahoskie said that although the state law would probably be judged unconstitutional if challenged, he was comfortable in voting for Mr. Bush and Mr. Quayle.

Prior to the vote Monday, there had been rumors of a movement to dump Mr. Quayle, but the Tar Heel electors remained loyal to the Indiana senator.

In contrast to most elections this century when the electors met

in relative obscurity, the North Carolina ceremony brought a capacity crowd to the House chambers in the Capitol.

The ceremony was planned by the Wake County Bicentennial Committee to educate the public about the electoral process, which confuses public officials and sometimes, the electors themselves.

N.C. Chief Justice James Exum, who issued the oath of office to the electors, said that prior to the program, he had had questions regarding the process from his children. "I was simply unable to answer them," he said.

Plaques were given to nine former electors or their relatives or descendants.

Among them were descendants of Peter Forney of Lincoln County, who voted in five elections beginning in 1804 when he voted for Thomas Jefferson; Abraham

See ELECTORS, page 3B

Electors cast votes for Bush

Continued from page 1D

Galloway of New Bern, the state's first black elector who voted for Ulysses S. Grant in 1868; and Secretary of State Thad Eure, 89, the oldest living elector who voted for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932.

Mr. Eure said that in the past some electors have even forgotten the day the Electoral College met.

"I have never seen a program through the years that equals this," Mr. Eure said.

The history of the Electoral College in North Carolina has been documented in a 94-page booklet written by Linda Gunter, a Cary High School teacher and Democratic elector from the Fourth District, and Seth B. Hinshaw, a graduate student from Guilford County, a Republican elector from the Sixth District.

In 1913, the North Carolina electors not only selected Woodrow Wilson as president, but they also passed a resolution that Wilson appoint Josephus Daniels to his Cabinet. Daniels, editor and publisher of *The News and Observer*, was named Secretary of the Navy.

Henry M. London, the 4th District elector in 1913, went to Wilson's home in Trenton, N.J., to make the requests. Mr. London's son, George E. London, 76, of Raleigh was at the ceremony Monday.

The pros and cons of the Electoral College are much debated.

Opponents argue the president should be selected by popular vote. With the Electoral College, it's possible for a candidate to win without a majority of the popular vote.

In the 1888 election, Benjamin Harrison won 233 electoral votes to Grover Cleveland's 168, although Cleveland received 95,096 more popular votes.

But proponents say the system has worked well so far and shouldn't be changed. They say that in close popular votes there is

often a clearer electoral winner, which can give the winning president more clout. Such was the case with John F. Kennedy in 1960. The electoral vote was 303 for Mr. Kennedy to 219 for Mr. Nixon even though the popular vote was extremely close, with a difference of just over 100,000 votes out of almost 69 million cast.

SEP 15 88

Guest Column

A More Perfect Union

By Lt. Gov. Bob Jordan
Chairman, N.C. Commission on the bicentennial
of the U.S. Constitution

Sept. 17 through Sept. 23, by proclamation of
the president, is Constitution Week,

This year, it falls during the 200th anniversary
of North Carolina's "Great Debate" over
whether to ratify the Constitution at all.

The fiery battle between the Federalists and
Antifederalists may seem antique and irrelevant
to our lives today. The worth of the Constitution
is long since established.

But the reality is, their issues — of justice,
freedom and shared commitments — are before
us now just as surely as they were before the
people of 1788.

The Constitution retains its worth, after all, only
as each new generation of Americans recaptures
the ideals of the framers and applies them
to the circumstances and needs of its times.

"We the People of the United States," the
framers began, seek to "form a perfect Union. . ."
and "secure the Blessings of Liberty to
ourselves and our Posterity."

By those words, the framers meant to unite the
hitherto independent states — and their people —
in the shared pursuit of great national goals:
"Justice. . . domestic Tranquility. . . the common
defence. . . the general Welfare."

Government — "We the People" acting
together — would be our means of giving definition
to these goals, and our means of pursuing
them. Together, we would work for the common
good.

And government also would be the means by
which we would protect our rights as individuals
from intrusions by others.

That these ideas could fit together ran counter
to the prevailing political philosophy of the time.

Most people believed that if a government
were created strong enough to lead the vast
United States, inevitably two things would happen.
First, majority interests would use the
government to gang up on minority interests. Se-
cond, the wealthy would figure out how to sway
the majority to their benefit.

The losers would be the ordinary folks who
were neither rich nor part of the "in" crowd.
They'd be taxed to pay for services they didn't
need and forced to adopt religious and political
practices they didn't believe.

Most folks reckoned their chances of avoiding
the losing side were better if government power
was retained within their own state, with their
own neighbors.

So the challenge to the framers was to devise a
national government that would allow the ma-
jority to achieve great things and protect the
minority from majority oppression.

Their answer was a Constitution that divided
government's powers among three branches at a
federal level, with an elaborate system of checks
and balances among them. (Nor did the Constitu-
tion prohibit the states from acting on their own
in most areas of domestic policy.)

In such a system, minority interests could not
be certain of success. But they would have multi-
ple opportunities to influence the outcome — in
the House, in the Senate, with the president and
in the courts.

For an idea or program to become the law of
the land, it would have to pass a long, tough test
of its usefulness and its fairness.

And as the Federalists predicted, the key to
passing that test is respect for the views of others
and a willingness to compromise in order to br-
ing people of different views together.

That doesn't mean we shouldn't fight hard for
what we believe. But in a nation as diverse as
ours, no one gets everything one's own way.

Not even the proponents of the Constitution.

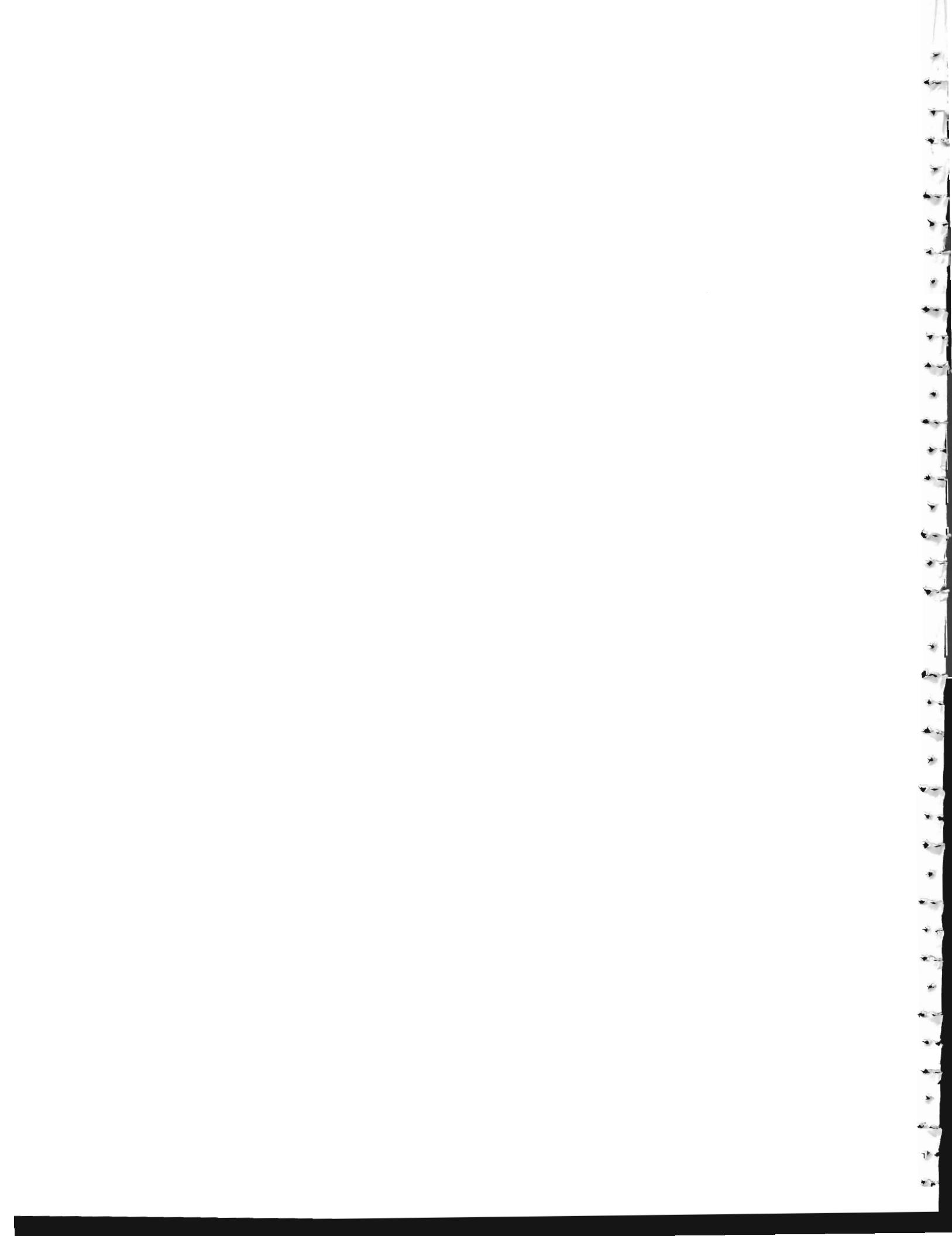
In North Carolina, Federalist leaders like
James Iredell and William Richardson Davie
campaigned hard for ratification. But Willie
Jones and his Antifederalist allies were equally
vigorous.

And the Antifederalists made a telling point:
As much power as the Constitution gave the
federal government to act in the common in-
terest, it should also expressly prohibit govern-
ment from abridging individual liberties.

Thus, the first North Carolina ratification con-
vention, meeting in Hillsborough in 1788, decided
neither to ratify the Constitution nor reject it. In-
stead, it called for amendments "protecting the
great civil and religious liberties of the people."

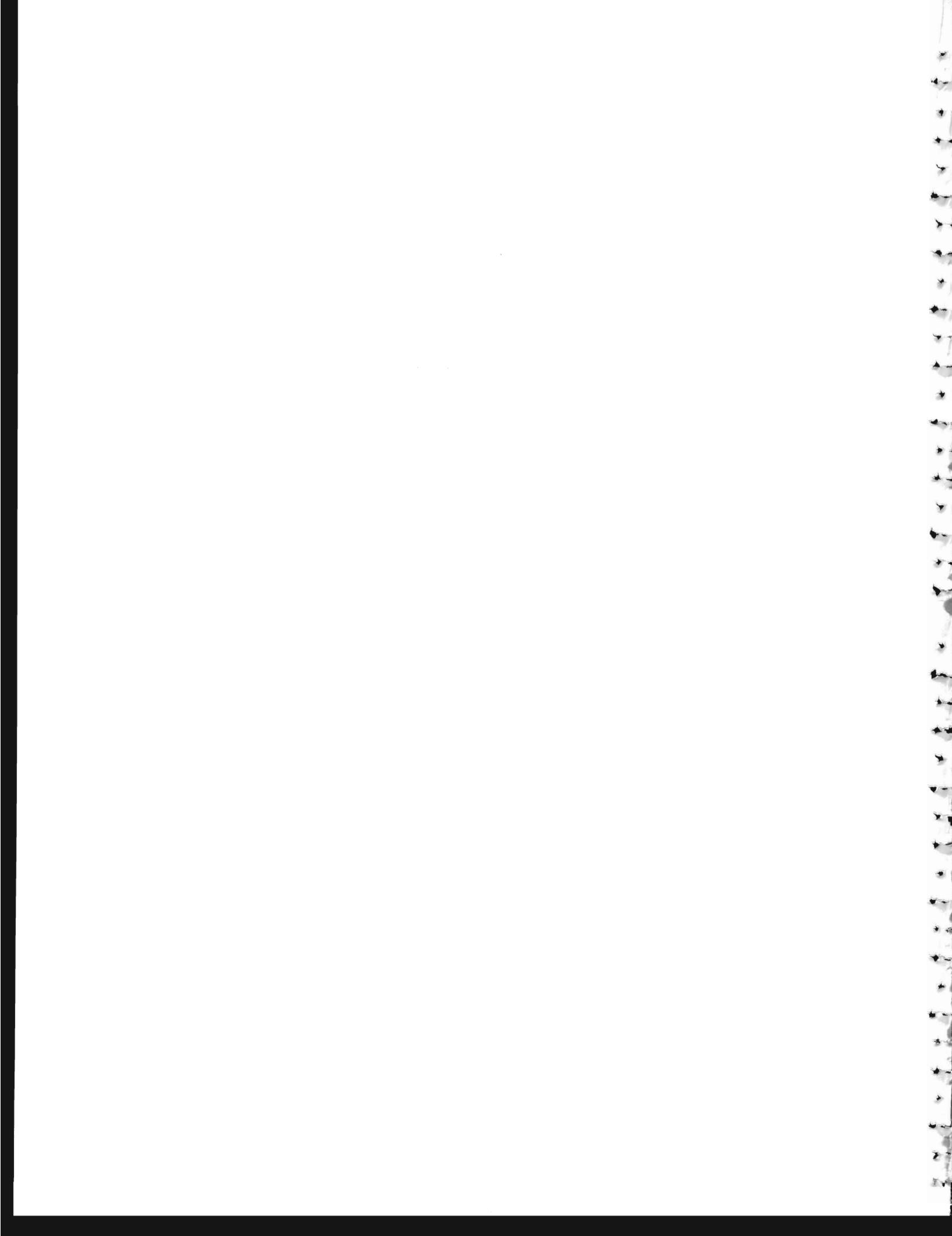
After the new Congress enacted the Bill of
Rights and submitted it to the states, a second
convention in Fayetteville voted our state's
ratification Nov. 21, 1789.

Americans 200 years ago met the challenge of
self-government. Now it is up to us to meet the
challenge as well and, by observing and protec-
ting the constitutional processes they establish-
ed, to pass on to future generations their legacy
of justice, freedom and the common good.



APPENDIX H

(Insert: THE GREAT DEBATE OF '88)





The Great Debate of '88

Ratify the Constitution or not? In 1788, North Carolina was consumed by a Great Debate over the fundamental questions of political life: how to govern a nation? how to preserve freedom? When the Hillsborough Convention voted not to ratify without a Bill of Rights, it put an indelible stamp on our state's history, and the nation's.

North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution

On September 17, 1787, the Philadelphia Convention adopted a "Constitution for the United States of America" to replace the Articles of Confederation ... if conventions in nine of the 13 states approved.

The North Carolina General Assembly set our convention for Hillsborough (Orange County) in July, 1788. The 58 counties, and six "borough towns," elected delegates in March. All freemen who paid taxes could vote, but only property owners were eligible to be delegates.

Most North Carolinians felt the Articles of Confederation were too weak — the states, "sovereign and independent," rarely worked together. But agreement ended there. The Federalists favored the Constitution, with its promise of a strong federal government. The Antifederalists thought the Constitution went too far. They feared individual rights would be lost and state prerogatives threatened if the federal government were given too much power. The two sides waged a furious campaign to elect delegates to Hillsborough — North Carolina's "Great Debate of '88." These were the issues:

ISSUE: GOVERNMENT POWER

The Federalists had a positive view of government. It was "We the People" acting together to meet common needs. Government could defend our borders, regulate money, improve commerce, build roads, provide post offices, etc. Those in office were to be the people's servants. Said Archibald Maclaine: "We shall have no officers in the situation of a king. The People are the origin of all power."

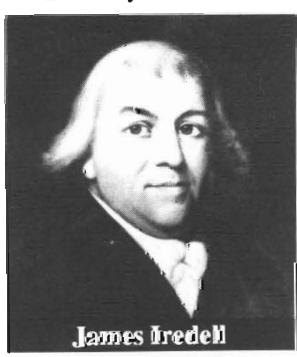
"Issues" continued, page 2

For the Antifederalists, it wasn't what government could do for you, but to you. Mostly small farmers, they didn't need much from government, and didn't want to be taxed to pay for the needs of others. They didn't doubt that the few would find a way to rule the many if given the chance. America might not have an aristocracy, but some people still sought wealth and power: "Power belongs originally to the People, but if rulers be not guarded, that power may be usurped," said William Goudy.

The Federalists

The Federalists were strongest in the coastal towns of the state. Many were merchants, traders, lawyers, or large landholders. Their leaders were James Iredell and Governor Samuel Johnston of Edenton, William Richardson Davie of Halifax, and Archibald Maclaine of Wilmington.

Iredell, the son of an English merchant, was a lawyer and former judge. Davie, also a lawyer, had been a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention. He was later known as the father of the University of North Carolina. Other prominent Federalists were Constitution signers Hugh Williamson of Edenton and Richard Dobbs Spaight of New Bern.

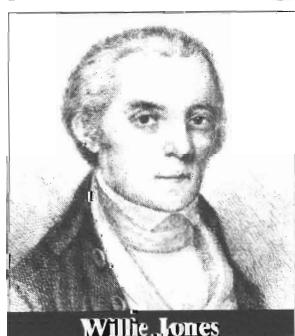


James Iredell

The Antifederalists

The Antifederalists dominated the Piedmont and western parts of the state, including what is now Tennessee. Most were small farmers living in isolated rural communities.

Willie (rhymes with "highly") Jones of Halifax, their leader, was an exception. He was a wealthy landowner and veteran member of the General Assembly. Eliza Battle of Tarboro, a lay Baptist leader; the Rev. David Caldwell of Guilford, a Presbyterian schoolmaster; Thomas Person of Granville; Timothy Bloodworth of New Hanover, and Judge Samuel Spencer of Anson were other prominent Antifederalists.



Willie Jones

ISSUE: THE U. S. AND NORTH CAROLINA

The Federalists saw the United States as a vast nation with, in the words of William R. Davie, “one common interest.” They were not out to abolish state government. But they did want a federal government strong enough to bind the states together on issues of defense, expansion, and trade. They believed a strong nation could achieve much more than 13 (or more) independent states. Short-sighted state legislatures were an impediment to, in James Iredell’s phrase, “the rising glory of America.”

The Antifederalists frequently referred to North Carolina as “we” and the rest of the country as “they.” Their view of the United States was of individual states linked together in a few common endeavors, but otherwise independent. They resisted a strong federal government, in part because the more populated northern states would outvote the South, in part because, as Samuel Spencer said: “The state governments are the basis of our happiness, security and property.”

ISSUE: REPRESENTATION

The Federalists wanted government by a small number of elected representatives entrusted to study the issues and make decisions. Representatives would be chosen for their knowledge and judgement. Congress, as established in the Constitution, would be such a body. Since members would represent diverse interests, they would be forced to seek compromises and to act in the interests of the nation as a whole, rather than a narrow local interest. Multi-year terms would give the members time to explain any unpopular votes back home.

The Antifederalists believed the job of an elected representative was to “re-present” the views of his constituents exactly as if they all were present. Often, town meetings sent their representatives to the General Assembly with binding “instructions” on how to vote. For such a system to work, it was important that all or most of a representative’s constituents think alike, and that the representative know their thinking. This required small districts and frequent elections, the opposite of the Congress under the Constitution.

ISSUE: NATIONAL AND STATE DEBTS

The Federalists wanted to improve the United States’ financial standing so that commerce and trade with other countries would be expanded. To do so, large debts still owed from the Revolutionary War had to be repaid. Under the Articles of Confederation, that wasn’t happening, since the states could ignore Congress’s requests for money. Federalists also felt that the national government should assume state debts to ensure their repayment at full value.

North Carolina was a very poor state — in fact, it was technically bankrupt. The state owed over \$3.6 million to the U. S. Treasury by 1787. Annual tax revenues were less than \$100,000. So the Antifederalists hoped the nation’s war debts would be repaid from import duties and sales of land in the western territories rather than general taxes. They were against national assumption of state debts, since much of the debt was owed to northern speculators who had bought up war bonds at a discount from impoverished veterans.

★ EXTRA!

War of Words Over Constitution!

EXTRA! ★

Both sides in the debate over the Constitution, but especially the Federalists, tried to sway public opinion with columns in the newspapers of the day. Usually the authors paid for their columns to be printed. Often, pseudonyms were used—arguments were to be judged on their merits, not on the popularity of the person making them. Two examples, the first Antifederalist, the second Federalist:

“... all the people of the ancient Republics lost their liberty by being too liberal in bestowing too much power to their chosen leaders, (who) though ever so virtuous and disinterested in their private life and situations, but when once granted, (power) is not so easily to be altered or recalled.”

“Honestus,” *Wilmington Sentinel*, June 18, 1788

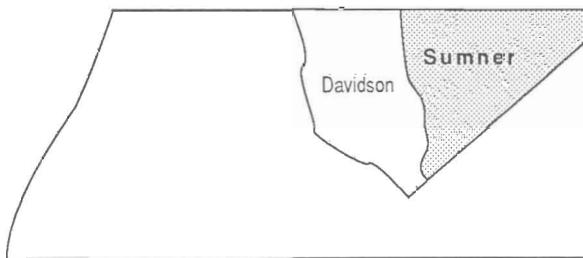
“(The Constitution) will suit those who are of the learned professions, as it promises to afford all that good men can expect or will for, under any government whatsoever. But it will not suit the restless demagogue who afraid that his provincial consequence shall be lessened, would like an ambitious Roman in ancient time, rather be the first man in a village, than the second man in Rome.”

“Alonzo,” *State Gazette of North Carolina*, March 27, 1788

NORTH CAROLINA STANDS FIRM FOR A BILL OF RIGHTS

The Hillsborough Convention began July 21, 1788 and lasted 10 days. At the start, Antifederalist Willie Jones moved for an immediate vote, arguing that every delegate knew where he stood. Despite being in the minority, the Federalists successfully resisted his motion, and the Constitution was debated clause by clause, with the Federalists taking the lead (and keeping a careful record).

Finally, on July 31, the Convention voted 184-to-83 against ratifying the Constitution until it included a Bill of Rights "guaranteeing the great civil and religious liberties of the people." The delegates knew that 10 other states had already ratified (and during the Convention, New York became No. 11). So nothing they did would stop the new government from being formed. Several states had adopted resolutions urging that a Bill of Rights be added. But North Carolina's Antifederalist leaders thought at least one state should hold out on principle to ensure that the question of a Bill of Rights would not be forgotten by the rest. It was on that principle that they took their stand.



The Vote at Hills (by county)

Against ratification (39)

For ratification (17)

After Hillsborough, North Carolina remained formally apart from the United States for 16 months, until a second Convention in Fayetteville voted to ratify the Constitution on November 21, 1789. During that time, federal elections were held, the new Congress was seated in New York, and George Washington was inaugurated President. As one of its first acts, it approved and sent to the states for ratification the amendments known as the

ISSUE: TAXES

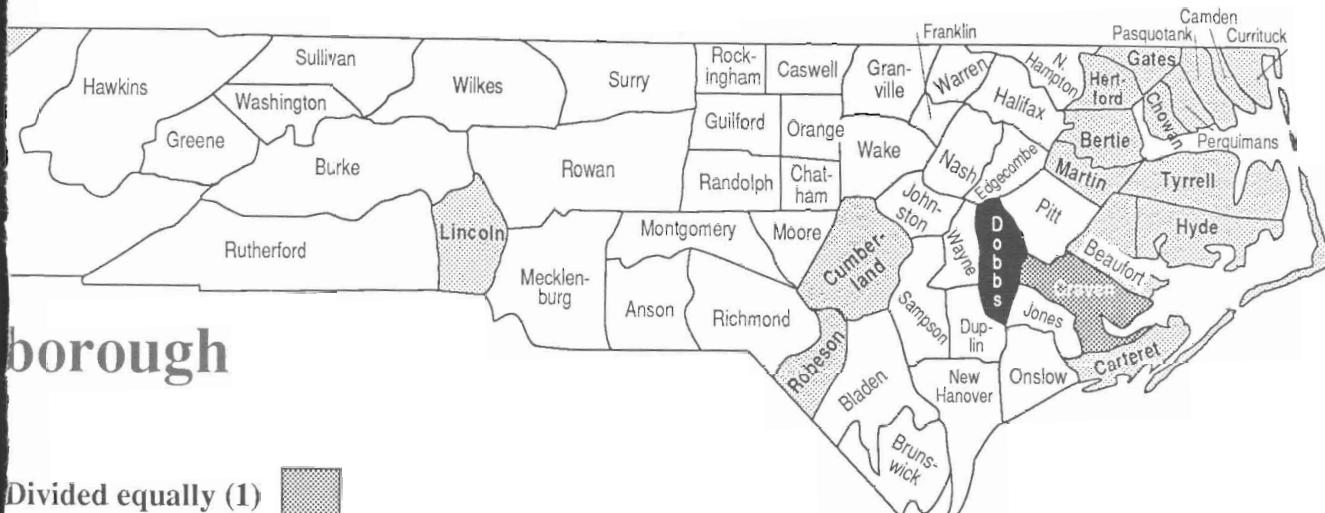
The Federalists supported the provision in the Constitution giving Congress the power to levy taxes and duties directly on individual citizens, rather than through requests to the states. Without it, Congress would continue to be dependent on the state legislatures. With it, Congress would have its own financial base, and the power of the state legislatures would be sharply curtailed.

The Antifederalists conceded that Congress needed the power to compel payment of taxes. But they wanted to retain the system where taxes were collected through the states, not directly from the people except as a last resort. They counted on the state legislatures to resist higher taxes, and they believed the legislatures would know better than Congress the best way of raising money in each state.

ISSUE: MONEY

The Federalists wanted a single national currency, and Congress to control it. They were for "hard money," meaning that the amount of paper currency would be limited and could be exchanged at the federal treasury for a fixed amount of gold or silver. The Federalists' views reflected the fact that, as merchants or traders, they often were owed money. With 13 different state currencies — often paper money of dubious value — it was difficult to conduct business, especially across state lines.

The Antifederalists favored soft or "fiat" money. Since they controlled the state legislature on this issue, they were against shifting control to Congress. "Fiat" money meant that the state issued a steady stream of new paper currency regardless of whether there was gold or silver (or something else of value) in the treasury to back it up. The result was inflation — higher prices, higher incomes, and greater ability to repay debts (the \$1 you owed was worth less than when you borrowed it). In effect, this was like a tax on merchants and lenders, and a subsidy for borrowers.



borough

Divided equally (1)

Disputed (1)

Bill of Rights.

If North Carolina (along with Rhode Island) was officially an independent nation-state, it was widely assumed that we would rejoin the Union before too long. Hugh Williamson functioned as the state's "unofficial representative" to Congress, lobbying for a Bill of Rights and against any laws that might penalize the hold-out states.

In a letter of congratulations to President Washington on his inauguration, Governor Samuel Johnston and the Council of State said North Carolina was "attached (to the Union) with equal warmth with any state ... to the true interest, prosperity, and glory of America, differing only in some particulars in opinion as to the means of promoting them!"

ISSUE: THE WEST

Many Federalists looked forward to opening up "the West," usually as far as the Mississippi River (a few visionaries saw the country stretching from coast to coast). However, the Spanish and the British also had designs, and the states with western claims (like North Carolina's claim to what is now Tennessee) were doing little to defend them. So the Federalists looked to Congress and a national army and navy to do so. Interestingly, a number of Federalists owned land in the western territories, and stood to gain from growth there.

The Antifederalists also recognized the potential in the West, and a few of them owned property there, too. But they distrusted Congress. The rumor was around that the northern states were willing to let the Spanish (or British) control navigation on the Mississippi in return for concessions on trade and coastal fishing. So the Antifederalists preferred that defense of the West be left in state hands rather than become a national matter.

ISSUE: INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

The Federalists saw no threat to citizens' rights as a result of the new Constitution. The federal government's powers were very specific, and limited. It was not empowered in any way to regulate speech, or religion, or the press, or to infringe on any of the rights enjoyed by the individual and guaranteed by all of the state constitutions. "The Constitution (is) fundamental law, limiting the powers of the Legislature, and with which every exercise of those powers must, necessarily, be compared," said Iredell.

The Antifederalists believed that great care should be taken to curb the power of government, lest it grow at the expense of individual freedoms. The Constitution did not empower Congress to legislate on speech or religion, but if it did so anyway, backed up by a federal army and navy, could citizens successfully resist? The Constitution gave the federal government a great deal of power over citizens. The Antifederalists believed it should also spell out what the federal government could not do. Individual liberties should be spelled out in a Bill of Rights, "not left to mere construction and opinion," Samuel Spencer said.

A Bicentennial Chronology

The Road to Hillsborough

1787

July 8 With the Philadelphia Convention still in session, N.C. delegate Hugh Williamson writes home to urge that in the upcoming General Assembly elections, pro-Federalist candidates be elected. Though the Convention meetings are secret, and no one knows how it will come out, Federalist vs. Antifederalist sides are forming.

August 22 A Samuel Johnston letter says William Hooper, Federalist candidate in Orange County, came out "second best, with his eyes blacked," in a fight with an Antifederalist. Hooper lost the election, too.

August Antifederalist candidates dominate the General Assembly elections.

September 17 The Philadelphia Convention ends with adoption of the Constitution. Williamson, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and William Blount sign for North Carolina.

October 4 The *State Gazette of North Carolina* prints the full text of the Constitution and the names of the signers.

November 12 The Edenton Grand Jury votes the first pro-Constitution resolution by a North Carolina public body; the resolution is attributed to James Iredell.

November 19 The General Assembly meets in Tarboro. Outgoing Governor Richard Caswell presents a life of "Papers Respecting the Federal Convention" for its consideration. Though Antifederalists dominate, they elect Federalist Samuel Johnston to replace Caswell. Johnston is highly respected, and the governor has no real power anyway in the North Carolina system.

December 5-6 The General Assembly, meeting in joint session, sets the state's ratification convention for July 21 in Hillsborough, and sets the last Friday and Saturday in March for elections of delegates.

December 15 In Congress, North Carolina member Benjamin Hawkins, addressing "circumstances pertinent to the proposed Constitution," calls the financial condition of the federal government "deplorable."

December 21 The General Assembly, hearing rumors of a deal between the northern states and Spain, urges Congress to "declare the inalienable right of every state to navigation of the Mississippi River."

1788

January William R. Davie writes fellow Federalist Iredell that in Halifax, "Mr. Willie Jones continues perfectly antifederal," and that Jones is influencing public opinion.

March 17 Baptist preacher Lemuel Burkitt, campaigning in Hertford County, warns that the federal district proposed by the Constitution will be "a walled fortress," and that federal armies "will sally forth and enslave the People, who will be gradually disarmed."

This account is from Federalist Elkanah Watson, who reports that his objections "and the ensuing fracas" led to the break-up of Burkitt's rally. Burkitt was elected a delegate to Hillsborough, however.

March 25-26 Antifederalist slates sweep the elections for delegates to the Hillsborough Convention everywhere outside the northeast. Of 58 counties, 39 are Antifederalist, 17 Federalist, one is split, and one (Dobbs) is in doubt.

March 26 Federalists in Dobbs County, losing badly midway through the counting of the ballots in the court house, extinguish all the candles, start a fight, jump the sheriff, and steal the ballot box. When a new election is called, the Antifederalists stay home. As a result, the Hillsborough Convention refuses to seat either Dobbs County slate.

March 27 The *State Gazette of North Carolina* carries news of Massachusetts' ratification, making six states in favor, none against. In the same issue, "Publicola" (Archibald Maclaine of Wilmington) writes in favor of the Constitution.

May Hearing from Spaight of opposition to the Constitution in N.C., George Washington expresses concern, but doubts we will drop out of the United States.

June 18 "Honestus" (apparently the Rev. James Tate of Wilmington) states the Antifederal case in the *Wilmington Centinel and General Advertiser*. A "farmer," he had seen no great problems in the years since the Revolution; all of a sudden, the Philadelphia Convention, called to amend the Articles of Confederation, had proposed a wholly different form of government.

July 21-23 Hillsborough Convention opens; Gov. Samuel Johnston is unanimously chosen its president. Antifederalist Willie Jones moves for an immediate vote; the Federalists know they are outnumbered, but they argue successfully for discussion clause by clause.

August 1-2 The Hillsborough Convention rejects a motion 484-83 to ratify the Constitution while enacting a Bill of Rights; it then votes 184-83 to delay ratification until there is a Bill of Rights.

The Convention also votes to establish a permanent State Capitol in Wake County.

ISSUE: FEDERAL COURTS

The Federalists argued that the federal government must include a judicial branch to settle disputes over the laws it enacted. They considered the fact that federal judges and juries might not be one's neighbors (an objection of the Antifederalists) to be a virtue, since they would be called on to apply the law without favoritism in disputes between citizens of different towns and different states.

Not all the Antifederalists disputed the need for federal courts, but many worried that they would be established great distances away, making it difficult for a poor man to get justice in a dispute with a wealthy man. The Antifederalists liked local courts, where juries of one's peers could consider both the written law and unwritten rules of justice in making their decisions. The absence of a Bill of Rights was seen as especially damaging, since the Constitution thereby failed to guarantee the rights of due process and trial by jury for all civil cases in the federal courts.

ISSUE: RATIFY, OR NOT RATIFY

The Federalists were for the most part unpersuaded by the fears of the Constitution's opponents, but many did concede that the Framers had made a mistake by failing to include a federal Bill of Rights. By the time of the Hillsborough Convention in July, 10 other states had voted to ratify, and mid-way through, New York became number 11. Several of these states had urged that a Bill of Rights be added. So the Federalists' position at Hillsborough was that North Carolina do the same—ratify, work for a Bill of Rights, but stay in the Union.

By July 1, the Antifederalists knew that the Constitution was to be the law of the land, regardless of North Carolina's decision. But if creation of the new government was indeed certain, they considered it all the more critical that at least one state hold out on principle for a Bill of Rights, or else the new Congress might sweep the issue under the rug. So they voted not to ratify without it. But to avoid conflict, they also voted that if Congress enacted any import taxes, North Carolina should enact an identical tax and turn the money over to the federal government.

20,000 copies of this public document were printed at a cost of \$.13 per copy.

The North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution was established by the General Assembly (G.S. 143-563 *et seq.*) to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the United States Constitution, 1987-1989, and coordinate statewide efforts to promote education on the Constitution. For additional copies, please write the Commission, or call 919-733-2050.

Lt. Governor Bob Jordan
Chairman

Gerry Hancock
Director

North Carolina Commission
on the Bicentennial
of the U.S. Constitution
532 N. Wilmington Street
Raleigh, NC 27604

